FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East & North Africa*

*Vol V No 127* *30 June 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatah's Abu Salih Meets PDRY, Ethiopian Officials [VOP] | A 1 | 1/A7 |
| Baghdad VOP: PLO Leadership Killed 'Ali Yasin | A 1 | 1/A7 |
| Statement Issued on Jerusalem Explosion | A 2 | 1/A8 |

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabinet Meets Under Chairmanship of Crown Prince | C 1 | 1/A9 |
| Petroleum Minister Speaks on Limiting Oil Production | C 1 | 1/A9 |
| AS-SIYASAH Reports Regional Reaction to Events in Yemen [27 Jun] | C 1 | 1/A9 |
| AS-SIYASAH Warns U.S. of New 'Pearl Harbor' [28 Jun] | C 2 | 1/A10 |

OMAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Somali President Siad Barre Leaves at End of Arab Tour | C 3 | 1/A11 |

QATAR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Comoros Premier Arrives in Doha on 2-Day Official Visit | C 3 | 1/A11 |

SAUDI ARABIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Somali President Siad Barre Leaves Riyadh After 3-Day Visit | C 3 | 1/A11 |
| Saudi Oil Organization Plans World Marketing | C 3 | 1/A11 |

YEMEN--PDRY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Isma'il Receives Algerian, Libyan Envoys | C 4 | 1/A12 |
| Supreme People's Council Discusses Coup Attempt | C 4 | 1/A12 |
| Muti' Stresses Country's Foreign Policy Will Not Change | C 7 | 1/B1 |
| Writers Union Issues Statement on Recent Events | C 8 | 1/B2 |
| Prime Minister Discusses Supply Situation With Ministers | C 9 | 1/B3 |

YEMEN--YAR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Investigation Committee Concludes Work, Issues Report | C 9 | 1/B3 |
| Determination To Destroy PDRY Regime Reiterated | C 12 | 1/B6 |
| Al-'Arashi Sends Envoys to Arab Countries | C 14 | 1/B8 |
| PRC National People's Congress Chairman Sends Condolences | C 14 | 1/B8 |
| 'Arafat Condolences | C 15 | 1/B9 |
| Hassan Condolences | C 15 | 1/B9 |
| Mengistu Condolences | C 15 | 1/B9 |
| Chief of Staff Visits, Addresses Armed Forces | C 16 | 1/B10 |

EGYPT

Atherton Statement on Palestinian Problem Reported D 1 1/B11
AL-AKHBAR Comments on Begin's Health, Ideology [28 Jun] D 1 1/B11
Ghali Gives Interview on African Affairs D 2 1/B12
AL-AHRAM on Soviet Intervention in PDRY D 2 1/B12
Integration Committee Issues Joint Statement D 3 1/B13
Al-Jamasi Attends 2d Field Army Exercise D 4 1/B14
Kamil Receives Iranian Defense College Delegation D 5 1/C1
Premier Salim Postpones Visit to France D 5 1/C1

IRAQ

Vietnamese Premier Receives Ba'th Party Delegation E 1 1/C2
Vice President To Visit Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India E 1 1/C2
Minister Meets Swiss Vice President, Foreign Minister E 1 1/C2

JORDAN

Crown Prince Hasan Receives PRC Vice Foreign Minister F 1 1/C3
PRC Approves Appointment of Ambassador to Peking F 1 1/C3
Jordan, Italy Initial Air Transport Accord F 1 1/C3

LEBANON

Sarkis Presides Over Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting G 1 1/C4
Rumors of Incidents Denied by Commands G 2 1/C5
Deterrent Forces Denial G 2 1/C5
Security Forces Denial G 2 1/C5
Voice of Lebanon Reports Incidents in Beirut, Elsewhere G 2 1/C5
Shi'ite Leader Interviewed on Israeli Withdrawal [London AD-DUSTUR 26 Jun] G 3 1/C6
INA: Zionist Artillery Shells Villages in South G 4 1/C7
Ship Carrying Arms for Fatah Unloads in As-Sarafand [Voice of Lebanon] G 4 1/C7

SYRIA

Assembly Speaker Accepts Invitation From U.S. Congress H 1 1/C8
AL-BA'TH Says As-Sadat Headed for Unilateral Settlement [23 Jun] H 1 1/C8
Syrian Ba'th Official Receives CPSU Delegation H 2 1/C9
Arab Popular Conference Secretariat To Meet in Damascus H 2 1/C9

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Says Moroccan Officers Sent to Chad 25 June I 1 1/C10
EL MOUDJAHID Urges Higher Oil Prices [20 June] I 1 1/C10

LIBYA

Spokesman Denies Involvement in Events in Chad I 3 1/C12
French Journal Interviews Jallud I 3 1/C12
Libyan-Hungarian Joint Communique Issued I 5 1/C14

MOROCCO

Boucetta Returns From Visits to Khartoum, Bucharest I 5 1/C14
Hassan Says Creation of African Force Impossible I 6 1/D1

SUDAN

Joint Communique on Boucetta's Visit Issued I 7 1/D2
Comoran Prime Minister Arrives for 1-Day Visit I 8 1/D3
First Vice President Ibrahim Receives Chadian Ambassador I 8 1/D3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Goes to Geneva fo Routine Medical Tests I 8 1/D3
Prime Minister Nouira Receives Fatah's Abu Mazin I 9 1/D4
Fatah Official Arrives in Tunis 28 June I 9 1/D4

WESTERN SAHARA

Successful Attack on Mauritanian Ammunition Train Claimed I 9 1/D4

ISRAEL

Israel Will Not Attend London Meeting if Conditions Set N 1 1/D5
Begin Talks to Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem N 1 1/D5
Reaffirms Unity of Jerusalem N 1 1/D5
Urges Egypt To Negotiate N 1 1/D5
Dayan Optimistic About Resumption of Negotiations N 2 1/D6
Herut Committee Votes Against Begin Peace Plan [HA'AREZ 29 Jun] N 2 1/D6
Activities Surrounding Mondale Visit Reported N 3 1/D7
Ben-Elisar on Purpose N 3 1/D7
Likud Faction To Boycott N 4 1/D8
Moslem Council Ignores Visit [MA'ARIV 29 Jun] N 4 1/D8
Bayt Jala Mayor, Others Jailed for Assault N 4 1/D8
Gaza Mayor To Meet Saudi Prince Fahd N 4 1/D8
Begin Meets FRG Foreign Minister in Jerusalem N 5 1/D9
Genscher Visit Ends N 5 1/D9

IRAN

Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Iranian Prime Minister [AS-SIYASAH 25 Jun] R 1 1/D10
Iran, Thailand Sign Expansive Trade Agreement R 6 1/E1

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

New Council of Ministers Announced S 1 1/E2
Ziaur Rahman, Shamsul Haq Speak on Foreign Policy S 2 1/E3
[The BANGLADESH OBSERVER 26 Jun]

INDIA

Desai Asks Home, Health Ministers To Resign S 4 1/E5
Singh Resigns S 5 1/E6
Delhi Court To Begin Hearing Gandhi Case 1 July S 5 1/E6
Report on Supply of Tanks to S. Africa, Rhodesia Denied S 5 1/E6

PAKISTAN


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ziaul Haq 25 Jun Address to Nation | S 6 | 1/E7 |
| Indian Protest on Karakoram Highway Rejected | S 23 | 1/F10 |
| Australia's Hayden Begins Visit, Calls on Haq | S 23 | 1/F10 |


SRI LANKA


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India Expresses Regret Over Vajpayee Visit Cancellation | S 23 | 1/F10 |
| AAPSO Concludes 2-Day Meeting in Colombo | S 24 | 1/F11 |
| Moroccan Envoy Says Nonalined Movement Drifting Left | S 24 | 1/F11 |

Item 856-B-6 PrEx 7.10 : FBIS-MEA-78-127

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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FATAH'S ABU SALIH MEETS PDRY, ETHIOPIAN OFFICIALS

JN291710Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Salih, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah forces, held a working meeting at the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry at 1400 today. Brother Abu Salih arrived in Addis Ababa from Aden yesterday, where he was met by the Ethiopian foreign minister. While in the PDRY, brother Abu Salih met with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front. He also held meetings with several PDRY officials and discussed with them various issues concerning the Middle East and the consolidation of relations between the Fatah movement and the PDRY.

BAGHDAD VOP: PLO LEADERSHIP KILLED 'ALI YASIN

JN292057Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We have been following the offensive of propaganda and instigation launched by reactionary Palestinian forces against the Palestinian and Arab revolutionary forces, and, to be more exact, against the revolutionary forces in the Fatah movement and all its supporters and allies. During the past few days and immediately after the assassination of Mr 'Ali Nasir Yasin, head of the PLO office in Kuwait, the reactionary Palestinian and Arab quarters rushed to hurl accusations that are devoid of any moral, political or legal standards. They have waged against us a battle of lies, forgery and obscurantism. The battle was begun by 'Arafat personally, and he was followed by Salah Khalaf and others. We would like to state the facts in order to confront Kuwaiti law, the Kuwaiti authorities and the so-called Fatah Central Committee with the truth. We had hoped that the Kuwaiti authorities would announce the truth and close the door in the face of the liars and prevaricators. These are the facts:

1. The Kuwait authorities have closed their investigations in the case after ascertaining that members of 'Arafat's leadership are behind the murder.

2. The Kuwaiti papers announced that a person connected with the trade unions committed the murder. Why was this information kept hidden?

3. It is well known that a person close to a member of the so-called Central Committee lives near the residence of the victim. This person keeps armed men and weapons in his house. This person did not go to work the day the murder took place. He is connected with the killer, who is known to the investigating committee, by many ties. This person, who lives near Yasin's house, was harboring enmity toward the PLO representative. This enmity is known to the Kuwaiti authorities, the 'Arafat leadership and the PLO office in Kuwait. Has this fact been revealed? Has the relation of this Central Committee member with the assassination been revealed?

4. It was said that there were close relations between a person who committed the murder and the person who made a telephone call (?at the time) of the murder. It was revealed that the person who made the call was an employee in the PLO office in Kuwait. Has the interrogation team revealed this point?

5. Various bits of information reveal that the victim knew his killers and that they knew him very well. This is born out by the fact that he received them fearlessly and that the gun of the killer was very close to the forehead of the murdered man, for the burns are clearly seen on his forehead.

6. One of the PLO Executive Committee members visited Kuwait and the PLO office there and threatened Yasin with death in full view and in front of everybody. Has this event been referred to?

7. The Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH said that Yasir 'Arafat, upon hearing the news of the assassination, said: We have lost you, Abu Nasir [the word lost, dayya'naka, also means cause to disappear]. Yes, 'Arafat said this and he knew exactly who the killer was.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON JERUSALEM EXPLOSION

JN2910152 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1800 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] In implementation of orders from the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces, the Palestinian revolutionaries from the group of martyr 'Ali Nasir Yasin were able to detonate high explosive charges inside the Mahane Yehuda Market in Jerusalem. The explosives went off, killing more than 8 and injuring about 35 of the enemy who happened to be in the area. The explosion also destroyed three shops and a number of Zionist vehicles. A state of emergency was declared in the area and a search began for other explosive charges, as well as for our revolutionaries. The Zionist forces arrested more than 170 Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem under the pretext of their having a connection with the operation. This was announced by the military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces in a military communique issued today.

The communique said: From the Palestinian revolution's conviction to continue and escalate the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy; in affirmation of the revolution's ability to confront and strike against the enemy everywhere in our occupied territories; in consolidation of our Palestinian people's struggle inside the occupied territories; and in implementation of the orders of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces; the group of martyr 'Ali Nasir Yasin successfully set out this morning, 29 June, toward their defined target on Mahane Yehuda Street in the middle of Jerusalem. The group then placed timed, high explosive charges in their target. To do so, they bypassed all fixed roadblocks and movable patrols as well as all security measures adopted by the enemy and carried out by hundreds of soliders, border guards and civil guards as part of the enemy's desperate attempts and plans to prevent the implementation of the daring military operations carried out by our revolutionaries against military and vital targets and installations, particularly in Jerusalem.

The explosive charges went off on time at 1018 today, Palestinian time, inside the target at the Mahane Yehuda Market. The explosion was so loud that it was heard in all parts of the city, inflicting the following losses:

1. Killing more than eight settlers who happened to be in the market;

2. Injuring about 35 settlers, most of whom are seriously wounded;

3. Completely destroying three shops and damaging some of the contents of neighboring shops;

4. Damaging several vehicles parked in the area.

Jerusalem is, at the time this statement was issued at 1415 today, completely cut off from the rest of the West Bank cities. It is witnessing an intense campaign of arrests at roadblocks erected by the enemy forces that rushed into the city. The number of those arrested has reached about 170.

KUWAIT

CABINET MEETS UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF CROWN PRINCE

LD281856Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The cabinet held an extraordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Prime Minister ash-Shaykh Sa'd Al 'Abdallah as-Sabah.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn stated that the cabinet began its session with a general discussion of certain matters in the region. The cabinet studied the invitation addressed to Kuwait to participate in the meeting of the Arab League Council at the request of the Yemen Arab Republic and approved it. Kuwait's delegation to this meeting will be led by Ash-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs said that the cabinet took note of the visit which the prime minister of the Comoro Islands will pay to Kuwait next week. It also studied a report submitted by Abdallah Ibrahim al-Mufarri, acting minister of public health, on health affairs in the country. The minister explained that the health situation in the country was sound and confirmed that there were no epidemics in the country.

PETROLEUM MINISTER SPEAKS ON LIMITING OIL PRODUCTION

LD291738Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut--Kuwaiti Minister of Oil 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said it was in the interest of the world to restrict the consumption of oil and to let prices go up.

In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AL-HAWADITH, the Kuwaiti minister explained that limiting the production of Kuwaiti oil to 2 million barrels a day is based on the world's need for energy and on Kuwait's economic and construction requirements.

'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said that while the fall of the dollar had affected Kuwait's revenues to a great extent, this does not mean that his country would increase oil production to compensate for that loss.

The Kuwaiti minister added that the limitation of the production of Kuwaiti oil does not mean that production should remain fixed and that there is flexibility in the matter as production sometimes reaches a little over 2 million barrels a day.

'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil, said his country was interested in developing an alternative source of energy and expressed optimism about making use of solar energy in Kuwait in spite of its high cost.

AS-SIYASAH REPORTS REGIONAL REACTION TO EVENTS IN YEMEN

LD281711Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 27 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Special dispatch--The oil countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf have received the news of what has happened and is happening in the northern and southern parts of Yemen with more than mere dissatisfaction.

In addition to the common feeling that these events are diametrically opposed to the need to preserve Arab blood, there is a growing feeling of the need to demand punishment for the culprit responsible for the assassination of Chairman al-Ghashmi--a collective and drastic punishment. It is contrary to Arab morals and ethics for an Arab head of state to investigate an envoy coming to him from a sisterly country. Moreover, the manner in which Chairman al-Ghashmi was assassinated violated all known diplomatic customs as well as the principles of Arab brotherly, political and human ties.

Consequently, there is an idea, which is gaining growing support, for adopting collective measures against the parties that started this series of bloody events. Such measures, according to this idea, should include a reconsideration of the political and economic ties with the parties that might be proved responsible so that they be made to understand that the security of this area can tolerate no further shocks and that the preservation of security is a joint responsibility justifying resorting to collective measures and reconsideration of relations.

AS-SIYASAH WARNS U.S. OF NEW 'PEARL HARBOR'

LD291744Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 28 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Ahmad al-Jarallah article: "A New Type Pearl Harbor Awaiting the United States"]

[Text] During World War II the United States did not move to take part in the fighting in Europe and the rest of the world until the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. Only then did the United States feel involved or believe that the gunpowder smoke over many parts of the world was, in the final analysis, intended to subjugate the United States as a world power.

This was during World War II. But now, as the smoke of gunpowder is becoming increasingly thick in many areas, the U.S. President is talking as though this were unimportant. This is because his internal front does not want the United States to become involved in military operations abroad. Nor does it wish to anger the Israelis, who are one of the elements of tension in the Middle East. For their part, the Soviets are on the move in every part of the world. Logically, such movement cannot be regarded as being within the strategy of detente because Soviet movement is ultimately aimed against U.S. power in the world, especially in the parts of the world situated in international passages that control the flow of international trade and petroleum resources.

The Soviet movement cannot be regarded as being within the policy of international detente or of dividing the spheres of influence between the two superpowers as it cannot be imagined that Saudi Arabia or the oil states in the area are immune to or are not being threatened by the Soviet danger. Naturally, the Marxist ideology is unacceptable to the states of the area and, therefore, it will be resisted by the people. However, such a situation can be overwhelmed by the strength of the countries that are supported by foreign intervention. Though the oil countries may not be another Cuba, there is supposed to be a counterbalance. The United States may not suffer any damage until one of its ports is struck or oil supplies to it stop because of foreign action in the area. It may not suffer any damage, but it must take the future into consideration, for West European countries might be immediately affected by the gunpowder smoke now rising over the area.

Of course, the United States is not asked to intervene. What is asked of it is only to state its views clearly regarding the incidents now taking place in many strategic parts of the world. It is not enough for its relations with Russia to be good and with China excellent. It must take into consideration its interests and the interests of its allies in the West. Alternatively, it must produce leaders like General Eisenhower. We are on the threshold of a third world war in which Pearl Harbor will once again be struck but this time not by the Japanese.

## OMAN

### SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE LEAVES AT END OF ARAB TOUR

LD291032Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Muscat--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his accompanying delegation left Muscat this morning to return home at the end of a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman, thus concluding his tour to a number of Arab states. During the visit President Siad Barre conducted talks with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, which dealt with bilateral relations as well as current Arab developments and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

## QATAR

### COMOROS PREMIER ARRIVES IN DOHA ON 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

NC271009Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0942 GMT 27 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 27 June--Abdallah Mohamed, prime minister of the Comoros, arrived in Doha early today from Khartoum. The prime minister is at the head of a delegation on a 2-day official visit to Qatar. During the visit he will have talks with senior officials aimed at bolstering bilateral relations between Qatar and the Comoros and at achieving more cooperation between them in various fields.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE LEAVES RIYADH AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD281058Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his accompanying delegation left Riyadh at 1300 this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to the kingdom during which he conducted talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation as well as the situation in the Horn of Africa.

### SAUDI OIL ORGANIZATION PLANS WORLD MARKETING

LD281710Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda--Dr Abd al-Hadi Tahir, governor of the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization "PETROMIN," has announced that the organization intends to begin world marketing of its petroleum products after building exporting refineries in both Al-Jubayil and Yanbu' and after the completion of the liquid gases project.

In an interview with AL-MADINAH published today, PETROMIN's governor said that the organization is planning to build two large refineries for exporting products in both Al-Jibayil and Yanbu'. Studies with Shell, Mobil Oil, and Texaco Chevron have been completed.

Dr Tahir then spoke about the gas collecting project. He said that the basic idea is to exploit crude-oil gas, and the project is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1983 when about 75 percent of the crude-oil gas will be exploited with a productive output of nearly 10 million barrels daily. Dr Tahir went on to say that investments in the project are expected to be more than $12 billion. PETROMIN's governor declared that, in the future, the kingdom will work to have its own shipping fleet to carry oil and its by-products not because it is a producing country but because of strategic reasons.

Dr Tahir then dealt with the activities of PETROMIN in the spheres of distribution and storage. He said that the organization will complete the petroleum products distribution network during the 5-year plan as it is presently building storage tanks for petroleum products in Dhaba, Al-Jawf, and Tibuk. He went on to say that studies have stressed the need to build other storage tanks in Al-Jubayil, Al-Hafuf, Al-Madinah, Khamis Misjayit, Kharasan at-Ta'if and Al-Qatif, and the studies of the economic (?utility) of these projects have been completed and are now before the organization's board for approval and implementation.

Dr Tahir explained that the organization relies on its own fleet of tankers to distribute petroleum products although it has given part of the transport operation to the private sector. He said that the organization has drawn up an overall plan to execute a network of pipelines joining these storage farms with each other.

## YEMEN--PDRY

### ISMA'IL RECEIVES ALGERIAN, LIBYAN ENVOYS

LD292038Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, today received Jamal Houhou, envoy from Algerian President Houari Boumediene and Algerian minister of youth, who conveyed to him a verbal message from the Algerian president on recent local and Arab developments.

The meeting was attended by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and brother Muhammad Salih Muti', Politburo member and foreign minister.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the UPONF Central Committee, also received today Muhammad Sa'd Jibril, Libyan ambassador in Aden, at the latter's request. The brother secretary general briefed him on the latest developments.

### SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DISCUSSES COUP ATTEMPT

LD291850Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1305 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Supreme People's Council met in extraordinary session today chaired by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council. He discussed at its first session the report presented by the Permanent Committee on the unsuccessful reactionary coup mounted by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali on the morning of 26 June.

The report treated in detail the individualistic practices and loathsome mistakes made by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his group during their time in office, and their violations of the laws and the constitution and democratic life. The report gave details of the abortive coup and what preceded it.

The Supreme Council discussed the contents of the report and what Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his deviationist opportunist group represented, the group which imperialism and reaction picked up like a stray to use to strike at the achievements, aims and unity of our Yemeni people.

The council praised the heroic role of our armed forces, security units, police, and people's militia in foiling the reactionary conspiracy and in protecting the revolution and the homeland.

The council then stood for a minute's silence in honor of the souls of the martyrs who fell victim to the unsuccessful coup, defending the revolution, the homeland and legitimacy.

The members of the council stressed the need for vigilance and alertness against all perils and conspiracies being planned by the enemies of our Yemeni revolution and people.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, in response to questions from members, said the following: [begin recording]

['Abd al-Fattah] [Words indistinct] observations of the members we should like to stress the central fact that the events during which so many of our comrades and brothers fell--officers and enlisted men, civilians, members of the political organization, leaders of the regime.

We were very anxious that such a painful experience should not arise and we were also anxious that not a single drop of blood be shed. However, we were [word indistinct] and we did everything in our power, sparing no effort to secure the unity of the organization and the unity of the state.

As I have said, the matter was out of our hands. We tried to resort to democratic legitimacy, to resort to the Politburo, to the Central Committee, to the Supreme Peoples Council, inasmuch as all these are the legitimate leadership bodies, which lead the revolution in our country.

Despite all our efforts, the legitimacy was not respected, nor was our collective view respected on the level of the organization and the state. Events proved that there was a premeditated intention to mislead, destroy and (?plunder) everything we struggled for over the years, and to sacrifice all the gains which our people, all the masses, the toilers and farmers, fishermen--all the workers--had made, and the gains of all those who struggle in our country to entrench and strengthen this regime.

When these efforts were being made we had no leadership. What existed was betrayal.

This is because after he had agreed to tender his resignation and all the long discussions that went on--all this was done to gain time in order to betray the country's political leadership at the levels of the organization and the state, to destroy them and to subsequently throw the entire country into the lap of imperialism and reaction. This brought us to the decisive confrontation which led us to make the decision to confront the situation and decide the issue to preserve this revolution and all its principles and aims for which we struggled in both our domestic and foreign policy.

Indeed, all efforts were united at the Defense Ministry and the operations room to (?instantly) respond to this situation. Despite the reactionaries efforts, the leaders present in the operations room were aware that it would be possible to control the situation, and as (?they) [word indistinct] many of our comrades and brother officers [passage indistinct] our armed forces, the people's police, the people's militia and popular forces were able to adopt a unified position, all of them accepting a unified command of the operations room and the Defense Ministry and pitted all efforts against that reactionary coupist plan.

Events progressed as the report described until they surrendered after the destruction, bloodshed and sacrificies. They surrendered because, when there are no principles and when the will of the masses is not the foundation of any revolution, there is failure. Any individual, however great his stature, however grand his genius, cannot take the place of collective leadership, nor can he replace the political organization, or all those who struggle in the various state, military and (?militia) institutions.

[Passage indistinct] in the People's Council, the heroic part which our armed forces played [words indistinct]. Also, many of our comrades, citizens of our nation, workers, farmers, [words indistinct], people's forces, and people's militia, and even those civilians who struggled and continue to struggle, bore their responsibility and fought the battle bravely to foil this plan.

What is important is that after the surrender there was nothing [word indistinct] retribution, the sentence followed and it was execution of the group [words indistinct] after the coup attempt led by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali. Our organization, our defense forces, were able to decide the issue and bring the situation under control.

What is important now is that we feel that after all this we are faced with an even greater task than the one we had to perform during the operation. It is greater because following this destruction and bloodshed we must [words indistinct] in our country (?by virtue of) the revolution [words indistinct] to avoid any reoccurrence of such tragedies. This [word indistinct] cannot be except after strengthening the leadership role of our organization, strengthening the collective leadership, strengthening the legitimate authority and the rule of law and the constitution.

We have not been lovers of bloodshed, we have not had hatred in our spirit [words indistinct], but [words indistinct]. The most important thing now is that we must take charge of our affairs and organize our internal efforts. We should leave no room for negative aspects or hatred, whether conscious or unconscious, because we regard the matter as one of hatred, not one of hatred, [as heard] not one of reacting [rudud al-afal]. Not one of compounding, but as far as we are concerned it is a matter of how we can entrench the revolution and protect it, how we can strengthen the role of leadership of the organization, how we can consolidate this regime in all respects.

For this reason we are required today more than at any time before to strengthen our internal affairs and consolidate the foundations of our internal front [words indistinct] by imbuing ourselves with a spirit of full responsibility toward our masses, and particularly those [words indistinct] hostile and malicious elements [words indistinct] but we cannot change the subject to a kind of [word indistinct] for any individual practising personal malice against others. [Passage indistinct].

The People's Council, as the supreme legislative authority in the country, [word indistinct] direct constitutional and legal [word indistinct] to entrench this system. [Passage indistinct] This should be as far as we are concerned, a historic lesson to us for our revolutionary traditions and [word indistinct]. [end recording]

MUTI' STRESSES COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY WILL NOT CHANGE

LD291328Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the politburo and foreign minister, has stressed that the PDRY's foreign policy, which is fundamentally based on the principles of internationalist solidarity and peaceful coexistence with all countries with different social systems, will not undergo any change, and there will be nothing new in it. In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY last night, the brother foreign minister said: Since the corrective step of 22 June 1969, the PDRY Government has applied itself to pursuing a correct internal and foreign policy under the guidance of the decisions and directives of the United Political Organization-National Front--the guiding militant vanguard of our revolution.

He explained that Democratic Yemen is a country that seeks friendship and cooperation with all peoples and welcomes the establishment of equal relations with any state as long as it also seeks to create normal relations with us and respects our national sovereignty and does not interfere in the internal affairs of our country. He stressed that on its part Democratic Yemen will remain eager to establish relations of cooperation with the countries of the region and to create opportunities for peace and will spare no effort in cooperating for the removal of all causes of tension.

He pointed out that the incidents witnessed by our country in recent days are internal matters that concern, above all, the people of the PDRY and fall within the framework of their national sovereignty and choices despite the feverish attempts by certain circles to exploit what happened to distort Democratic Yemen's foreign policy, a firm, principled policy which has been serving the independent development of the people.

The brother foreign minister said: We have been eager in the past to develop our relations with the northern part of the homeland. Despite the fact that we have already declared our condemnation of the murder of Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic in the northern part of the homeland, we (?take this) opportunity to reaffirm that we will not allow any quarter to interfere in our internal affairs or to try to interpret the principles of our foreign policy in a manner that serves objectives that are hostile to the wishes and aspirations of our Yemeni people as well as the peoples of our region in the interests, directly or indirectly, of reactionary circles and world imperialism.

He explained that the PDRY is fully prepared to open a political and diplomatic dialog with any country whatsoever and to receive any delegation to hold discussions with it on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, true cooperation and respect for national sovereignty as long as such dialogs will not harm the interests of our Yemeni people and the interests of our Arab nation in general.

WRITERS UNION ISSUES STATEMENT ON RECENT EVENTS

LD291340Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0410 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a statement issued by the Yemeni Literary and Writers Union on the recent incidents in the homeland:

What has happened in the entire Yemeni homeland is very regrettable because the incidents succeeded one another so quickly that we were unable even to express a viewpoint before the situation had become grave and had reached a point where it was quite inimical to the interests of the people of Yemen.

In fact, the 24 and 26 June incidents in San'a' and Aden were a pointer--calling for misgivings, vigilance and caution--toward the new, reactionary, imperialist designs being devised by world imperialism through its agents in the Yemeni and Arab homeland.

After the San'a' incidents, the mouthpieces of propaganda and instigation plunged headlong into kindling rancor between the Yemeni and his brother without regard for the historical and national situation of our people, generalizing the individualism of some people into an entire [word indistinct] well-known for its patriotism and its eager concern for the interests of the entire homeland with the aim of striking down the unity of the Yemeni masses who crave the unity of the homeland, driving a firm wedge between the two parts of the homeland and preparing and drumming up a Yemeni war which is basically a veiled war against our peoples.

It became obvious from the 26 June incidents in Aden that there is one enemy of the people of Yemen and that it was this enemy that instigated the perpetration of the most abominable crime. He caused heavy losses for a poor people who needed every bullet, building and drop of blood that was shed.

This invidualism has caused our people and their political leadership to take up a decisive, unionist Yemeni position that does not accept any tampering with the potentials of the Yemeni people and that will never renounce the revolutionary stance in the face of the enemies of our people. It is a courageous, resolute and conscious position and one that we are accustomed to when the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee denounced the cheap intrigues of the enemies of our people who wanted to burden the revolutionary leadership in the southern part of the homeland with the consequences of their adventurous, individualistic actions.

The statement of 26 June 1978 was a revolutionary Yemeni action aimed at preventing any harm arising from irresponsible, individualistic actions against our people throughout the Yemeni arena. When the revolutionary political leadership in our country put an end to all individualistic actions and restored the revolutionary tendency, which arises from a firm and principled stand, it assumed--with rare courage--the responsibility of protecting the gains of the Yemeni revolutions of 26 September and 14 October in the north and south respectively.

Our country and its revolutionary leadership--because it has had to reject the individualistic actions and because it has had to protect the revolutionary gains made in Yemen--have lost potentials whose strength lies in the spilled blood and the material resources on which our people expended precious labor over many years. In these very circumstances, we call very vehemently on the masses of our people to be vigilant and cautious and to stop whatever is liable to harm the unity of our people and the spirit of good relations between the two parts of the homeland.

Our people reject the shedding of Yemeni blood and condemn the incidents of the 3 days which cost our people heavy losses. They call for the supremacy of the spirit of the unionist, revolutionary tendency and its protection and consolidation by all means so that individualistic behavior does not cause tragedies for a great people like ours in the future, and so that the enemies do not again infiltrate the ranks of the sons of the single homeland.

Glory and victory to the unity of the Yemeni homeland! Let us all consolidate the unionist revolutionary leadership! Down with the call for war between the two parts of the homeland!

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES SUPPLY SITUATION WITH MINISTERS

LD291630Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister, today met brothers Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of trade and supply; Muhammad Salim, minister of fish resources; 'Ali Asid Muthana, secretary of cabinet; [Thaha Ahmad Ghanim], governor of the First Governorate, and the executive officer of the local Executive People's Assembly Council in the First Governorate. At the meeting, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasan discussed the supply situation in the country and asked them to make every effort to meet all the needs of all citizens.

YEMEN--YAR

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE CONCLUDES WORK, ISSUES REPORT

JN291835Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The Presidential Council held a special session this morning under Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi. During the session, the council was presented with the report by Justice Minister al-Qadi 'Ali as-Sarman, chairman of the committee commissioned to investigate the criminal assassination of the martyr, the late brother president and leader, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council issued his instructions to broadcast and publish the report so that our great Yemeni people would be aware of the truth.

The following is the text of the report:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Esteemed brother Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council, San'a, the Yemen Arab Republic, greetings:

Persuant to Presidential Council Decision No 4 issued on 19 Rajab 1398 Hegira, corresponding to 24 June 1978, to form a committee to investigate the criminal assassination of the martyr, the late Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, the committee is honored to advise your esteemed council that it has carried out the work entrusted to it and has carried out the investigation commissioned to it with all accuracy and eagerness to obtain the facts and gather information from the parties concerned with the issue. The committee followed a scientific and objective procedure. The committee held direct contacts with the parties concerned and interrogated them. The committee did not deviate from the framework of its mission and was not affected by the general atmosphere in the country, in which feelings of extreme rancor and indignation prevailed due to the treacherous assassination of the late president.

Now that the committee has concluded its work, with God's support and help, and has prepared its report, it submits this report to you with the hope that it has fully carried out its task.

Brother Chairman, the committee held a series of contacts in its suite in the general command of the armed forces for over 14 hours. The committee then (?moved) to the central apparatus office in the National Security Building on Sunday, 20 Rajab 1398 Hegira, corresponding to 25 June 1978, where it held two meetings. The first lasted from 1100 to 1330 and the second from 1800 to 2400. The committee concluded its work at a late hour on the evening of 27 June 1978.

Brother Chairman, the members of the committee examined the place of the crime--the office of the late president of the republic and commander in chief. The members saw the complete destruction of the office, the heinousness of the destruction and the blood stains which covered part of the debris. They also saw the remaining part of the body of the special envoy who was dispatched from Adan to represent that regime. Parts of his body were scattered all over the room and outside it. The upper part of his body, including his head, has disappeared.

The committee deems it fitting and proper that the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions should examine the place of the crime. The committee recommends that the place be photographed from various angles in order to [word indistinct] this report.

The committee has interrogated the following persons:

Capt 'Ali ash-Shatir, director of public relations and moral guidance; Maj 'Abdallah al-Khawlani, director of foreign relations and protocol at the general command; Capt Ibrahim Sari', liaison officer at the president's office; private 'Abd an-Nasir Hiftah, private on guard at the president's office door; Capt 'Ali Qatinah, commander of the contingents belonging to the general command; Capt Husayn Khayran, deputy commander in charge of the command of the presidential guard; Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, director of the Central Department for National Security; 'Abdallah Hamud Shamran, personal representative; pilot 'Abdallah Haydarah, pilot of the special (?Dakota) aircraft that arrived from Aden; 'Abd ar-Rahman Salih al-Kaf, steward of the special aircraft that arrived from Aden; Muhsin 'Ali 'Abduh, assistant pilot for the special aircraft that arrived from Aden; 'Abd ar-Rahman Anwar Hasan, pilot trainee for the special aircraft that arrived from Aden; the captain of the air defense forces in Aden, [as heard] Muhammad Muhammad al-Wadi'i, telephone operator in the Ministry of Communications in San'a'; and Muhammad Nashwan, operator at the general command telephone exchange in San'a'.

The committee has also received a medical report from the panel of doctors who supervised the attempts to revive the martyr Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi at the military hospital immediately after the murder until his chaste soul left him to return to his Creator. The committee considered the medical report as part of its report. The committee asked the Arab League secretary general to send a representative to observe the investigations. The committee also inspected the (?Dakota) aircraft which belongs to the PDRY airlines at the San'a' airport and recommended a continued watch on and preservation of the plane and its crew of four. The committee also considered the plane and the crew as part of the report. In its penultimate meeting on Tuesday 27 June, the committee decided that foreign military experts should be called in to inspect the spot in which the murder took place and to give their opinion on the nature and possible type of bomb.

In light of the aforementioned, the committee has ascertained the following facts:

1. A telephone conversation was actually placed from the presidential palace in Aden to his excellency the president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces. The conversation took place at 2015 on Friday 23 June. The subject of the conversation was a memorandum to the effect that 20 kidnaped Yemenis would be returned to San'a' on board a special plane that was to leave Aden Saturday morning. The approximate time of its arrival at San'a' was estimated to be at 0830.

The memorandum said that a special envoy with the rank of liaison officer, carrying an important letter and a list of the kidnaped persons, would be on the same plane. It asked that he be received at San'a' Airport and that he meet with the brother president immediately upon arrival, due to the utmost importance of his mission.

2. The late president asked brother 'Abdallah Hamud Sha'ran and Lt Col Muhammad Khamis to receive the kidnaped persons. He also asked Capt 'Ali ash-Shatir to receive the liaison officer from Aden and to bring him to the president immediately.

3. At 0820 on Saturday 24 June, a plane of the type VS-3 Dakota [words indistinct]. The committee (?was satisfied) that the plane was the one which was chartered to the Aden Government from the (?Belinda) company. This was corroborated by the telex messages exchanged between the civil aviation departments in Aden and San'a' and also by the evidence given by the crew of the plane. This was also confirmed by the official documents informing the crew of their task, which was to make a special flight with an important person.

4. According to the testimony of the crew and the 20 passengers in the plane, it became clear that the liaison officer, or the important personality, was the first to board the plane. He was carrying in his hand a diplomatic briefcase with a combination lock, which he took care of during the entire flight. He was seen off at Aden airport by the director of the office of the interior minister in Aden.

5. It was proved from the textimony of the passengers, that of the crew and that of Capt 'Ali ash-Shatir, Maj 'Abdallah al-Khawlan and Capt Ibrahim Sari', that the liaison officer sent by the authorities in Aden entered the office of the brother president of the republic and the commander in chief carrying the aforementioned briefcase.

6. The committee was convinced that his excellency the late president and commander in chief, may God have mercy on him, arrived at his office before 0700, preceded by the appropriate and usual guard to ascertain the safety of the office on the basis of security considerations. The late president continued to ask with concern about the arrival of the special envoy from Aden and gave orders to facilitate his entry.

7. The committee was convinced that the Aden envoy entered the president's office around 0853, and within 2 minutes of his entry, the sound of a huge explosion was heard in the office of the martyr president. Several officers and soldiers immediately rushed into the office where they found the room full of smoke and a fire blazing. After a difficult search among the debris, his excellency the president, may God have mercy on his soul, was found lying unconscious under the debris. He was immediately transported to the military hospital in order to be given first aid. The medical state of the president is described in the appended medical report until the moment he died, may God have mercy on his soul.

8. The lower part of the body of the assassin envoy was found among the debris, while the upper part of his body was scattered in the room, along its walls, and parts were even discovered outside the room. The committee also saw a revolver of a kind not used in the YAR attached to the envoy's left hand.

9. The committee was convinced that the explosion was the result of a high-explosive plastic charge placed and arranged in the diplomatic briefcase with the combination numbers, which was carried by the sinful murderer from the time he boarded the plane in Aden until his entrance into the office of the president in San'a'. It became clear to the committee that the briefcase was completely destroyed and only the metallic combination lock remained. The report of the committee of foreign experts confirmed this analysis.

Brother Chairman, in accordance with the detailed review of the above facts and events, based on preliminary investigations carried out by the appropriate authorities, in view of what the country and its loyal leaders inside and outside have been exposed to, mindful of the ugly crimes committed against our sons in (Al-Khawlan)--a mass demolition of the area which resulted in more than 60 martyrs, and aware of the continual exportation of sedition, sabotage, disruptions of the citizens' security, attacks on their properties and honor, and the shedding of the blood in a direct or indirect manner by the authorites in Aden: the committee afirms that the crime of assassination of his excellency the late president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, may God have mercy on his soul, was the result of a well-planned, premeditated and criminal procedure by the authorities in Aden.

This procedure was implemented with a precision and savageness unprecedented in history, for never before has a state sent a special envoy on an official mission to assassinate another president of a state whose only fault was his loyalty, his belief and allegiance to his people, Islam and Arabia.

Brother President, we are honored to submit to you all this so that you will be aware of all the condemning facts which the committee obtained and so that through you thousands of our glorious Yemeni people will be informed from generation to generation through history of these events and consider this a lesson. May God guide us all for the welfare of the nation and the citizens. Peace by upon you.

1. Al-Qadi 'Ali as-Samman, minister of justice, chairman
2. 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, minister of foreign affairs, member
3. Lt Col Muhsin al-Yusufi, minister of interior, member
4. Al-Qadi Ghalid 'Abdallah Rajih, member of the People's Constituent Assembly, member
5. Lt Col Lutfi al-Kilabi, adviser to the Interior Ministry, member
6. The deputy minister and prosecutor general, member
7. Maj 'Abdallah Qahtan, member

San'a' on 24 Rajab 1398 corresponding to 28 June 1978.

DETERMINATION TO DESTROY PDRY REGIME REITERATED

JN282005Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We must reiterate that the death of leader President Ahmad al-Ghashmi is not the death of Yemen, its democracy, its development or its achievements. We reiterate this because we are confident in our ability to continue in the same path followed by Al-Ghashmi. The collective leadership which rules the country today and which was established by the martyr will lead us against all forms of backwardness. This leadership will also lead us to victory over the enemies of God and the nation who have assaulted and killed our leader. As a people of believers who hate disbelief and respect human and religious traditions, we affirm that the aggressor will be punished by us and that this punishment must be meted out to him.

The ruling clique in Aden imagines that the Yemeni people have been so affected by its imported morals and bloody deeds that they no longer feel any disgust over bloodshed and that they no longer condemn treason and treachery. This clique imagines that it can do any evil act without drawing disapproval from anyone. No, a thousand times no. The Yemeni people, thanks be to God, are still adhering to their Arab traditions and the teachings of the Islamic religion no matter how many cliques are deceived by imported traditions and imitations. The Yemeni people's adherence to Arab traditions and religious teachings make them resolute in their decision to uproot bankruptcy and cut off the hands of the bankrupt in their pure Arab and Moslem land.

Do not the bankrupt people in Aden realize that their heinous acts against our people in the south and the north for the past 10 years have become well-known and entirely condemned? Do they not realize that the people consider them as a foreign body in their happy land and that the people are impatiently counting the days, anxious to uproot this foreign body and save the country from its evils and damages? By their own vanity and misconceptions, they have been led to believe that the people are very satisfied with them and are blessing all their acts. Therefore, they began the process of destruction in the north and terror in the south. The climax of their destructive acts was the assassination of leader President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. We assure them that this heinous act will not pass without punishment and that their other acts against our people will not go unaccounted for. Our people will teach them the lesson they deserve.

In their latest act they attempted to spoil democratic construction and the development march in the north after the failure of their provocative acts which were aimed at hindering the march of progress and development. They bear grudges against the people and their progress because they know that the people in the south are starving under their yoke and are lurking for them so as to end this tragedy. The southern Yemeni people know that the clique is failing and lying to them after having promised them a better society during the 10 years of its hated and oppressive rule. When they realized that we in the north had been successful in providing freedom and a dignified life for our citizens, they attempted to block our progress by treasonous and treacherous methods and tried to perpetuate poverty, starvation and deprivation in the north as well as in the south. They became desperate in the end and thought this assassination would shake us and hinder our progress.

The people have been very patient and have been lying in wait to uproot corruption. The ruling clique has given the people the chance and has given them the green light to issue their just judgment and pronounce their historic sentence which is imposed by conscience and by Arab traditions and Islamic teachings.

Arab and world leaders have condemned the murder and [word indistinct]. Even those leaders whom the Aden rulers believe bless their crimes against the people have also condemned the murder. People everywhere have condemned and denounced the assassination. The ruling clique in Aden has sentenced itself to death in advance. The death sentence will be implemented by the people.

Death has now begun to reach the clique at the hands of its leaders. Its destruction has begun by the weapons which the clique amassed to destroy the people. This is the nemesis for oppression and the result of tyranny. The differences which broke out in Aden this week among the Aden rulers is an indication of the hatred and grudges among the rulers themselves. How great must their hatred toward the people be. Hatred always leads to destruction, and destruction is now advancing toward them by their own weapons.

As a people of believers who reject hatred and spite, we will work to save the country from the evil of this clique in order to live in peace, love and progress.

AL-'ARASHI SENDS ENVOYS TO ARAB COUNTRIES

JN2913462 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received this morning brother 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, minister of state, and asked him to convey two written messages to His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and one to His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. During his stay in Cairo, the foreign minister will attend the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council called for by the YAR.

Brother al-'Arashi then received brother 'Ali al-Matari, minister of agriculture, and asked him to convey three written messages, one to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; one to His Highness Prince Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and one to His Highness Prince 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain.

He also received brother 'Abdallah Humran and asked him to convey three written messages, one to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; one to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; and one to His Excellency Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq.

Al-'Arashi then received brother Muhammad Salim Basindwa, minister of development and planning, and asked him to convey two written messages, one to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, and one to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman.

Brother al-'Arashi asked Lt Col Hamud Qatinah to convey two written messages, one to His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and one to His Excellency Hassan Gouled, president of the Governing Council of Djibouti. He also asked Hamud al-Jayfi, [YAR's ambassador to Saudi Arabia], to convey two written messages, one to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and one to His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania. He also asked Hammud Haydar, [YAR's ambassador to Algeria], to convey two written messages, one to His Excellency President Houari Boumediene of Algeria and one to His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia. Al-'Arashi also asked Capt Muhammad Yahya al-Anisi to convey a written message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

SABA NEWS AGENCY has learned that these messages are related to the details of the criminal assassination which took the life of the late president, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CHAIRMAN SENDS CONDOLENCES

JN2821219 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The chairman of the Presidential Council has received the following cable of condolences:

I was shocked to hear of the assassination of President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. On behalf of the PRC people and government, I send you and the people and Government of the YAR my deepest condolences.

[Signed] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress.

'Arafat Condolences

JN292136Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The brother chairman of the Presidential Council has received the following cable of condolences:

The brother chairman and members of the Presidential Council of the Yemeni Arab Republic: In my name and in the name of the PLO Executive Committee, I send you condolences on the martyrdom of President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. May God have mercy on the soul of the late leader and may God grant his parents comfort and patience. We are from God and to God we shall return.

Signed: Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

Hassan Condolences

ID281534Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a cable to Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic in San'a'. Here is the text:

We received with deep sorrow and regret the news of the criminal attack which led to the loss of life of his excellency the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, may God have mercy upon him.

While sharing with the fraternal Yemeni people the magnitude of the loss and pain, we condemn this criminal act, sincerely hoping that the dear Yemeni people will realize the far-reaching aims of these crimes particularly at the present time and that its sons will know how to overcome, with patience, wisdom and perseverance, the instigators of dissension and advocates of division and [word indistinct].

While conveying in our own name and in the name of the Government of the Moroccan Kingdom and its people our fraternal condolences to and our warm solidarity with the people of the Yemen Arab Republic and its government, we implore almighty God to grant the deceased his mercy and grace and grant his relatives forbearance, wishing fraternal Yemen to continue on the clear march with a view to reaching its aspiration of unity, prestige and prosperity.

Mengistu Condolences

JN290659Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The brother chairman of the Presidential Council has received the following cable of condolences:

His Excellency al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemeni Arab Republic, San'a': With deep grief and sorrow we have learned of assassination of the late president, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. In the name of the Ethiopian people and government and in my name, I express our condolences to the people of the Yemeni Arab Republic. Kindly convey my condolences to the family of the deceased, with my highest esteem.

Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in socialist Ethiopia.

CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS, ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES

JN281415Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, member of the Presidential Council, deputy commander in chief and chief of staff, visited our armed forces today.

At 1000 today, he visited the air forces. He was welcomed by the commander, pilots, engineers and technicians. Lt Col 'Ali Abdallah Salim addressed them and said: Brothers, members of the air force, feeling bitter pain, I ask you to allow me to convey to you the condolences of the chairman and members of the Presidential Council and of the General Command of the Armed Forces on the loss of our great martyr Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, late president and commander in chief of the armed forces. He was our leader and spiritual father. He experienced our joys and sorrows. We have lost him, but we have not lost our self-confidence. His martyrdom has given us a new surge and impetus to find out what is being plotted against us. I feel your zeal for taking vengeance on the murderers, and I promise in the name of every person and every NCO and officer that I will not allow the martyr's blood to have been spilled in vain. I ask you to work assiduously and continuously for the sake of Yemen. Thank you. May God grant us success.

The chief of staff then visited the military college. He was welcomed by the director of the college, officers and instructors who shouted cheers at the visit of the deputy commander in chief. The deputy commander in chief and the chief of staff said to them: I offer condolences on the martyrdom of Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, late president and leader, at the hands of oppressive ones who only want to disunite the Yemeni people. We must be most careful for the sake of this precious people. We have lost one of the most precious men, namely, our departed President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, may God have mercy on his soul, but this does not mean that we should waiver in serving the country and the armed forces.

Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih then visited the 6th Armored Brigade. He was welcomed by the brigade commander, officers, NCO's and soldiers with whom he met and conveyed condolences on the death of their beloved commander, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, late president and commander in chief of the armed forces. Lt Col Salih said: Our army feels the pain of the ugly crime committed by the murderer of the 20th century and by those whose behavior is worse than the Nazis and sectarianists. I affirm to you in the name of the command and the blood of the martyr that we will not let the murderers repeat their offenses against our peaceful people.

Lt Col Salih then asked them to be vigilant and to maintain self-control.

Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, member of the Presidential Council, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and chief of staff, visited the paratroops this afternoon. He was welcomed by the paratroop commander, officers and paratroops. He addressed them and said:

I offer you condolences today on the martyrdom of the late president and leader, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, at the hands of the treacherous traitors who are known by all Yemeni people in the north and the south. We should be strong today to defend the country and to rid if of these evil ones who do not belong to Yemen, the Arab nation or the Islamic nation. A commander and officer is but an employee who carries out his duty and leaves when he is asked to so do.

ATHERTON STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEM REPORTED

NC291340Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador for the Middle East, has emphasized that a settlement of the Palestinian problem is an indivisible part of any Middle East settlement. The United States, he said, is interested in promoting peace in the area on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, provided it is part of a comprehensive peace agreement.

Atherton was addressing the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He explained that the current U.S. efforts are geared toward the resumption of peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel and getting other parties to join in the negotiations.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S HEALTH, IDEOLOGY

LD291800Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Medical Explanation of the Fumbling of the Israeli Government"]

[Text] The article published by the Israeli paper DAVAR regarding Begin's illness deserves thinking about. The condition of health of the Israeli prime minister is reflected in the "condition of health" of the Israeli Government and its policy, as the Israeli newspaper said.

Although the medical report on Menahem Begin's health says that he is fit to carry out his duties, activities and responsibilities, the same report, which covers only the condition of health of Begin, cannot explain the unnatural behavior of the Israeli Government.

The Israeli Government is suffering from increasing divisions and one-upmanship among its members. The phenomenon of rifts in old alliances, the emergence of new alliances and the inability to adopt attitudes consistent with the peace initiative have now become one of the prominent features of the Israeli situation.

We disagree with the Israeli newspaper in using psychological or medical analysis in order to explain the fumbling of Israeli policy. We believe that the cause of division and inability to meet the challenges of peace are not due to the condition of health of the Israeli prime minister but rather to the Talmudic, military and Zionist ideology of the Irgun gang to which Begin belongs and of which he is the leader.

This means that the problem of the Israeli Government's "illness" is primarily in need of historical and political explanation. It also needs a political treatment because the logic of Begin is no different from that of General Sharon, his minister of settlements; nor is it much different from the logic of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Changing this logic first requires liberating the Israeli people from its influence and impact. Second, it requires further Egyptian and Arab efforts in order to tighten the circle of peace around Begin's government. Third, it requires a U.S. and international stand that will strengthen the moderate currents inside Israel and curb the influence of the "sick" logic of the hardliners who want land, security and peace for themselves at the expense of the holy Arab national interests. This tragedy might push the Middle East toward a situation that would threaten its security and stability.

GHALI GIVES INTERVIEW ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NC2911462Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the policy of nonalinement will ensure that threats of a cold war will be eliminated from the African Continent. He called on the African states to adopt a unified stand on joint strategy in this respect before the Belgrade conference, which will be attended by the foreign ministers of the nonalined states, is convened next month.

In an interview published by the magazine AL-MUSAWWAR today, Dr Ghali said that the adoption by the African states of a unified policy at this conference will definitely strengthen the policy of nonalinement not only on the African level but also on the international level because the African states have a role to play in the international sphere.

On his recent tour of a number of African states, Ghali said that during the tour he handed personal messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to the heads of these states. These messages aimed at affirming Egypt's African responsibility, preparing for the African summit conference--which will be held in Khartoum in July--and for drawing up a joint strategy for strengthening the nonalined policy.

Dr Ghali said that the heads of the states with whom he had met during his African tour have affirmed their interest in the peace initiative, their support for the Arab right and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and their keenness on the success of the efforts being exerted to restore Arab and African solidarity.

Ghali concluded his interview with AL-MUSAWWAR by concentrating on the importance of Arab-African solidarity. He said that Africa is the strategic depth of Egypt and that Arabs and Africans have common enemies in Israel and South Africa.

AL-AHRAM ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN PDRY

NC3008052Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's editorial in AL-AHRAM deals with the latest incidents in the PDRY. The paper writes: Soviet pilots participated in the bloody incidents which occurred in Aden. They flew the MIG's that bombed the presidential palace, then followed the convergence of the Soviet and Cuban forces, in addition to the large numbers of East German experts, on South Yemen. These indications affirm that the Soviet march has been successfully carried out by crossing the Red Sea from the Horn of Africa into the southern Arabian Peninsula.

AL-AHRAM adds that Egypt had long ago warned against these developments and the threat they represent to the security of the Red Sea and the Arab region. Egypt has been warning of this ever since the Soviet-Cuban interference started assuming dangerous proportions in the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. Egypt had warned that allowing the penetration of foreign interference in this sensitive area would open the door to the big power conflicts and turn it into a hotbed of bloody disturbances and international tensions. This would not serve the interest of the Arab peoples in the region but would divert their attention from the real danger inherent in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the conflict which has been threatening them and exhausting their energies for more than a quarter of a century.

AL-AHRAM concludes by saying that the Arab League Council is scheduled to hold an emergency meeting on Saturday on the level of foreign ministers in order to discuss the YAR's complaint against the Aden officials for conspiring in Al-Ghashmi's murder. The paper says this requires the Arab states to do more than just investigate and condemn because the situation requires a political and strategic discussion of this area's conditions and the influence of this area on Arab interests. It also requires an agreement on a common Arab policy in order to face up to the situation before a new conflict--in addition to Palestine and Lebanon--flares up in a new part of the Arab world.

INTEGRATION COMMITTEE ISSUES JOINT STATEMENT

NC292035Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 29 June--The Higher Ministerial Committee for Integration between Egypt and Sudan has affirmed that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Arab issue and that there can be no permament and just peace in the Middle East without the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The committee also affirmed the need to strengthen Arab solidarity because this is the way for the Arab nation to move forward and to fulfill its hopes, unify its ranks and make it capable of facing the dangers and challenges confronting it. The committee also lauded Egypt's role in the Arab struggle and its sacrifices for the Arab nation.

In the joint statement it issued this evening at the conclusion of its meetings in Alexandria, the committee expressed its full appreciation of the constructive role of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in restoring the unity of the Arab ranks. It also expressed deep regret over the recent events in Yemen which claimed the lives of innocent people and opened a wound in the Arab nation, thus weakening the Arab nation's capabilities. The committee noted that this requires complete vigilance against attempts to sow differences in the Arab world--attempts which affect the Red Sea states and East Africa and stir up bloody conflicts in this part of Africa and the Arab world.

The Egyptian and Sudanese sides also affirmed their support for the OAU and their determination to carry on the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and the termination of all types of racial discrimination against the African peoples. The committee affirmed in this regard the determination of the peoples of Egypt and Sudan to support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa until the African states triumph over all types of exploitation and persecution. Both the Egyptian and Sudanese sides expressed concern over disputes threatening the unity of Africa and opening the door to foreign military and political intervention. They expressed hope that African disputes will be settled peacefully and within an African framework in accordance with the OAU principles.

Both sides expressed hope that the African summit conference, which will be held in Khartoum in July, will tackle the issues of security, stability and development in the African Continent in a way commensurate to the problems and dangers facing the continent and threatening the security, stability and progress of its peoples. The joint statement affirmed Egypt's and Sudan's joint belief in African-Arab cooperation and their satisfaction with the steps taken during the third session of the Permanent Ministerial Committee on African-Arab cooperation held in Niger this month.

This is in view of the fact that the two sides believe in the need to consolidate African-Arab cooperation which strengthens African solidarity and preserves the unity of the African Continent.

The higher committee called for political coordination between Egypt and Sudan before the meeting of the African foreign ministers, which will be held toward the end of this year, in view of the special responsibility which the two countries shoulder in supporting and consolidating Arab-African solidarity.

The higher committee expressed its interest in the steps needed to form a permanent body of Nile Basin states. This body is expected to include Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Ruwanda, Tanzania, Zaire, Kenya and Egypt. The committee hopes that during its meetings this body will lay down a comprehensive policy for the development and harnessing of the water resources for the benefit of the Nile Basin peoples.

The committee expressed satisfaction with the diplomatic coordination taking place between the two countries, resulting in a common policy on African issues on the eve of the OAU foreign ministers conference in Khartoum in July and the African summit conference which will follow it.

The statement explained that in its deliberations the committee concentrated on the scientific means to speed up the implementation of the integration projects, to draw up timetables for them and to find the sources to finance these projects. The two sides agreed to approach international and regional financial organizations and the friendly states so that they may participate in some of these projects.

Both the Egyptian and Sudanese sides expressed belief in the role of the group of nonalined states in defending issues of security and peace. They denounced the attempts to force the group of nonalined states to deviate from its principles. They also called for the adoption of a common African strategy to support the policy of nonalinement to be submitted to the meeting of the nonalined foreign ministers to be held in Belgrade next month.

The higher committee expressed interest in increasing contacts and exchanges of view between the political and popular organizations of the two countries on all levels, looking forward to the joint meeting of the people's assemblies of the two countries expected to be held in Khartoum in November.

The higher committee concluded its statement by expressing hope and confidence that the march of integration between Egypt and Sudan has made brilliant achievements by scientific and practical methods for the sake of a future replete with progress and prosperity for the Nile Valley and the Arab nation.

AL-JAMASI ATTENDS 2D FIELD ARMY EXERCISE

NC291808Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi, deputy prime minister and minister of war and war production, has stated that the armed forces are preoccupied only with training and work to enhance their combat effectiveness. He said that the best way to develop the armed forces is to increase their mobility in order to add speed and decisiveness in the conduct of combat operations. The helicopters which the armed forces are using represent one of the means to achieve this needed mobility, General al-Jamasi said.

This came in a speech delivered today by the commander in chief of the armed forces at the end of a large-scale military exercise which units of the 2d Field Army carried out. Live ammunition was used and the air force and paratroopers and shock troops participated during certain states of the exercise.

General al-Jamasi this morning watched the final stage of this exercise. He was accompanied by the armed forces assistant chief of staff, Maj Gen 'Umar Tahir al-Muji; 2d Field Army Commander Maj Gen 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz; Operations Department Chief Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah; and a number of commanders and high-ranking officers.

General al-Jamasi then left for the headquarters of the 3d Field Army, where he attended a ceremony during which the new commander of the 3d Field Army, Maj Gen Yusuf 'Afifi, officially took over command of the 3d Field Army from Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, who has been appointed director of the Armed Forces Training Department.

KAMIL RECEIVES IRANIAN DEFENSE COLLEGE DELEGATION

NC291245Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--At noon today Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil received the Iranian National Defense College delegation currently visiting Cairo.

Kamil explained to the delegation the current developments in the Middle East crisis and Egypt's efforts for the sake of peace based on justice in the area.

They also discussed the questions which concern the two countries and the relations between them.

The Iranian Defense College delegation arrived in Cairo last Thursday on a visit of several days.

PREMIER SALIM POSTPONES VISIT TO FRANCE

NC300800Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that the Foreign Ministry has notified the French ambassador in Cairo, Jacques Senard, that Prime Minister Mamduh Salim wants to postpone his visit to Paris until next September. The visit, which was scheduled for 8 July, is being postponed because of the prime minister's preoccupation with domestic affairs.

The paper says that the French Embassy has notified French Premier Raymond Barre of the postponement of the visit.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER RECEIVES BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

JN291716Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and prime minister, has stated that Vietnam is confident of the ability of the Arab people to achieve victory over their imperialist and Zionist enemies, because the Arab people have taken the path of struggle as the basis of their future. During his reception today of the Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, Mr Pham Van Dong praised the material support Iraq gave to the Vietnamese revolution during its struggle to achieve victory over the imperialist invasion and during its endeavors to build a socialist society.

In a speech he made in reply, Dr Ar-Razzaz stated that the deep feelings of friendship between Iraq and Vietnam exist not only between the two countries but also between the two parties and the two revolutionary peoples. He expressed the Ba'th Party's appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Vietnamese people to achieve victory and emancipation. In conclusion, Dr Ar-Razzaz called on the progressive forces in the world to unite and cooperate to defeat imperialism and racism.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party, spoke during the meeting and stressed that any victory achieved by the Vietnamese people is in fact a victory for the Arab people.

At the end of the speeches, Pham Van Dong announced his acceptance of the invitation of the Ba'th Party to visit Iraq, which was extended by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

On another level, the seven committees formed to facilitate the Iraqi-Vietnamese talks continued their meetings for the second day today. They are working on various aspects of cooperation between the two friendly countries. Ar-Razzaz and his delegation will visit Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, tomorrow morning.

VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT BANGLADESH, SRI LANKA, INDIA

JN300833Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 30 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 June--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf will soon make a tour of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India lasting several days. On this tour, which is in response to official invitations, Ma'ruf will be accompanied by a high-level delegation, including Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, a number of directors general and technicians from various ministries and journalists from the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY and from the general establishment of radio and television.

MINISTER MEETS SWISS VICE PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

JN291123Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Geneva, 29 June--Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, met here this morning with Swiss Vice President Willi Ritschard. Earlier 'Alwan met with the chief of the Swiss Political Department, Pierre Graber. During the meeting they discussed cooperation between Iraq and Switzerland in various fields.

The Iraqi minister arrived in Geneva last night at the head of a delegation on a 3-day official visit to Switzerland.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

JN291555Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying at the Royal Hashemite Court at 1200 today. During the meeting, they discussed issues of mutual concern, the foremost of which is the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the Palestinian cause. They also discussed means of strengthening developing relations between the two countries.

Ho Ying conveyed an invitation from the Chinese head of state and leaders to His Majesty King Husayn and his highness the crown prince to visit the PRC to consolidate the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Ho Ying praised the positive role being played by Jordan, under His Majesty King Husayn, on the Arab and international levels. He also praised the development achievements scored by Jordanian society in all fields. The PRC vice foreign minister asserted his country's support for Jordan's firm stand toward Israeli aggression and the challenges currently facing the area.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the PRC ambassador in Amman.

PRC APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO PEKING

JN281655Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 23 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 28 June--An official source in the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Foreign Ministry has received approval from the concerned PRC quarters of the appointment of Kamal al-Humud as Jordanian ambassador in Peking.

Kamal al-Humud is the Foreign Ministry secretary general.

JORDAN, ITALY INITIAL AIR TRANSPORT ACCORD

JN251032Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 25 June--The Jordanian and Italian governments today initialled an air transport agreement between the two countries. The agreement covers an increase in the number of flights and the opening of new direct air freight services between Jordan and Italy.

This agreement, which amends the 1965 air transport accord concluded between the two countries, stems from the increase in air traffic between Jordan and Italy and is intended to meet the demands of the two countries' carriers.

The agreement was signed by the civil aviation directors of the two countries. The signing ceremony was attended by representatives of the two countries' civil aviation directorates and the Royal Jordanian Airline.

SARKIS PRESIDES OVER EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING

NC291352Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis presided over an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet, at 0900 today, which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the other ministers. The president had earlier met with Prime Minister al-Huss to review the security situation. At 0930 Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri, Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, Director General of the Internal Security Forces Staff Col Ahmad al-Haj and Army Chief of Staff Staff Col Munir Tarabay joined the meeting. At 1150 Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Lt Col Sami al-Khatib and Director General of the Internal Security Forces Staff Col Ahmad al-Haj left the meeting. At 1240 Education Minister Dr As'ad Rizq left the palace for Al-Biqa'. He was accompanied by Vice Chairman of the Greek Catholic Higher Council Henry Far'awn.

The cabinet meeting lasted until 1345. The secretary general of the cabinet, Dr 'Umar Musayki, issued the following official information:

At 0900 today, the cabinet held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis which Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the other ministers attended. Details of the kidnaping and killing of several citizens in Al-Qa', Ra's Ba'labakk and Jubaydat al-Fakihah were reviewed at the meeting. The council discussed the details of this painful incident, which happened while the government was implementing all measures adopted for consolidating security in various areas. The cabinet believes that the situation consequent upon these serious incidents demands that all Lebanese, particularly their leaders at various levels, exert sincere efforts to foil any sedition and plot against the sovereignty, security and stability of the homeland.

Within this context the president will hold contacts and consultations with leaders in the country to exchange views on what measures must be adopted to preserve the country's security and the citizens' safety.

The cabinet then discussed the resignations submitted by a number of army officers and adopted the necessary decisions.

Prime Minister al-Huss commented on the Al-Biqa' incident, saying: It was a painful incident and an abominable crime.

Asked about the numerous rumors today, Prime Minister al-Huss said: There have, in fact, been many rumors but these are untrue, thank God.

On leaving the palace Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman said: The situation was very critical, particularly after the circulation of the many rumors. It is no secret that we have arrived at a crossroad, making it incumbent upon us to shoulder our responsibility. The purpose behind the rumors is known. At our meeting this morning we were not notified of any incident in 'Akkar or in other Lebanese areas.

Minister Salman added: The reported changes in the Arab deterrent forces in the 'Akkar area are untrue. The security plan announced yesterday will be implemented.

Asked if those responsible for the Al-Biqa' incident had been identified, Minister Salman said: The party responsible for the incident has not yet been identified.

Asked whether the security plan will include the Al-Biqa' area following the recent incidents, he said: We cannot disclose anything in this respect. As you know, Minister As'ad Rizq left for Al-Biqa' to deal with the situation there. The governor of Al-Biqa' is holding continuous meetings with security officials in the area. We have had contacts with the governor of the north and I repeat that we have received no reports of any significant incident today.

RUMORS OF INCIDENTS DENIED BY COMMANDS

Deterrent Forces Denial

NC291140Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] A responsible source at the Arab deterrent forces command has said that rumors have been circulated about bodies discovered in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda', explosions in Ad-Dabbas Square and exchanges of fire in other places. The Arab deterrent forces command categorically denies these rumors. What happened was that an argument took place between a driver and a traffic policeman in Al-Burj Square during which firing occurred. The incident was contained and the driver was detained. The movements of the Arab deterrent forces are all part of routine patrols. This concludes the statement by a responsible source at the Arab deterrent forces command.

Several rumors were circulated today about exchanges of fire and kidnaping incidents in the capital and other Lebanese areas. All these rumors are untrue. The situation was calm today while officials dealt with security matters. The only thing that was observed was the appearance of some armed men in certain areas. These are the areas to which people had fled from the villages which were subjected to yesterday's incidents in Al-Biqa'. Sources of the Internal Security Forces have denied that clashes have broken out in areas mentioned in rumors and have called upon the citizens not to heed these rumors.

Security Forces Denial

NC291020Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The Internal Security Forces Directorate has denied rumors about breach of security incidents in the Al-Burj area. It says that the general situation is calm and the security forces are present in the area to preserve security and stability.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS INCIDENTS IN BEIRUT, ELSEWHERE

NC291235Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] According to reports the Voice of Lebanon has been receiving since this morning, kidnaping operations are increasing in the western area. Tension prevails in certain areas in the mountains, Ba'labakk-Al-Hirmil and 'Akkar. Citizens there are afraid that the wave of violence might spread and become more inflammatory.

The official reports confirm that the following incidents took place today: Dawud ash-Shidyaq and his son Nabil were killed in 'Abd al-Qadir Ziqaq al-Bilat Street near (?the night) school; this morning a body was found inside a car in the (Derdar) area; a judicial representative has said that the mutilated bodies of two men, in their twenties, were found along the Ar-Raml-Al-Bayda' road near the beach; armed mobile barricades were set up in the areas of Al-Barbir, Ath-Thabat, Al-Hamra', Furn Abu Sayf, Abu Talib, Al-Ghubayri and Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' near the Egyptian Embassy, Phonecia Road and [words indistinct]. Armed elements in these areas have abducted a number of citizens. It has been observed that most of these barriers were set up in front of or near centers belonging to the national, socialist, communist, Al-Murabitun and Ba'thist parties. An RPG was fired in the Al-Burj-Ad-Dabbas area. The source has not yet been pinpointed. [Words indistinct] were injured.

In Corniche al-Mazra'ah and near Al-Hilu barracks, armed men opened fire on pedestrians from a red Fiat, killing two men and wounding one woman; armed men appeared near the old presidential palace in Al-Qatari, frightening the citizens. Prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss described this as a regrettable incident which everybody deplores.

SHI'ITE LEADER INTERVIEWED ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD292104Y London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Jun-2 Jul 78 pp 9, 10 LD

[Interview with Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council in Lebanon, by AD-DUSTUR correspondent Huda al-Murr in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe that Israel will withdraw completely from the Lebanese territories?

[Answer] If Israel is left alone it will definitely not withdraw, and if it does it will leave its traces in the security belt. Those whom Israel calls allies are in fact its agents. Some of these are sons of the south. In fact, some others have come from other Lebanese and non-Lebanese areas. They have been trained in Israel and have formed militias. Out of such gangs Israel is trying to set up units to replace its army in the security belt in the border areas. If Israel fails in this attempt it will try to keep strategic roads on which it will be easy for it to come in.

[Question] How do you view the situation in the south after Israeli withdrawal?

[Answer] If we try to look at the situation in the south separately from the question of Israeli occupation, it is a matter that calls for close examination because the question of Lebanese sovereignty in the south has become a crucial question. The lack of security and the absence of the state whets the ambitions of other people. Nobody today would leave an area in a vacuum, even if it were in the deep seas, let alone an area in the eastern Mediterranean, the heart of the world. Therefore, it is necessary that no vacuum should be left in the south, in the north and south of Al-Litani River.

[Question] Are you in favor of Palestinian armed existence in the south?

[Answer] During the past years we have seen different situations and attitudes. There is no doubt that in the beginning Palestinian presence in the south was quite in harmony with the feelings of the southern inhabitants who looked at Israel as their common enemy. This situation created difficulties for Israel, but gradually changed. The withdrawal of the state from the south led to the Palestinians taking over the powers of the state. When they became the authority in the south, they became responsible for internal security as well as for defending the borders. My opinion, which I have often declared, is that it is not in the interest of the Palestinian resistance to replace the authority because in case of any internal or external problem--caused by Israel--the resistance will be practically responsible since such a problem will have happened because of its presence. However, the bitter experience which the resistance has been through in certain Arab countries and the attitude of the allies of the resistance and of some of the political parties which exploited the resistance--since some of the parties exploited the resistance's strength in order to impose their hegemony on the people or to consolidate their domination of the people through fanning their animosity to it--all this gradually led to strained relations between the resistance and the sons of the south.

[Question] Do you think that the Lebanese authorities are responsible for the firing of rockets as a result of the agreements it concluded with the resistance?

[Answer] The Cairo agreement did not give the south to the Palestinians.

[Question] It gave them part of the south in order to move within it in the interests of the Palestinian resistance.

[Answer] The Cairo agreement gave them the right of military presence and of infiltrating through the south deep into the occupied territories in order to carry out fedayeen operations, but not the right to fire rockets.

[Question] The south is now in dire need of action. What has happened to the "Movement of the Deprived Ones" or the "Amal Organization"?

[Answer] The "Movement of the Deprived Ones" or, rather, the "Amal Organization" exists and is still operating. As for the military arm of the organization, this has been set up as an expression of rejecting the presence of Israeli commandos on Lebanese territory. Only the inhabitants of the south felt and suffered when the Israeli commandos used to enter Lebanese territory in the south and destroy and demolish houses. Therefore, the idea of establishing the "Amal Organization" emerged as a means to fight against such incursions. Our organization works quietly because we all are aware that the country is in need of sincere people who would serve it without capitalizing on the political or the military situation.

[Question] What is your opinion on the decision to send the Lebanese Army to the south?

[Answer] I agree 100 percent on sending the army to the south, whatever its political identity may be. What matters is that it should be Lebanese and should take over from Israel an important part of the country. I repeat that I approve of the entry of the army to the south regardless of its identity--that is with the exception of Maj Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq, who are both Israeli agents. We would welcome any other Lebanese who would go there and take over. Naturally, the coming of the army to the south is not sufficient. We must impose Lebanese sovereignty on Ad-Damur, Sidon and the area between Az-Zahrani and Al-Litani as well as on the eastern area [of Beirut], beginning with Al-Ashrafiyyah and ending with Juniyah and all the other areas.

INA: ZIONIST ARTILLERY SHELLS VILLAGES IN SOUTH

JN300802Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 30 June--The Zionist enemy artillery and the rightist forces last night shelled An-Nabatiyah and nine villages in its vicinity in southern Lebanon. The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that the intermittent shelling continued from 2200 until dawn today causing heavy material damage. There were no casualties among the inhabitants, who spent the night in shelters.

In another development, six Zionist gunboats tried to approach the Sidon coast. The joint forces, however, engaged them and forced them to flee to the high seas where they surrounded Sidon harbor and searched a boat on its way to the harbor.

SHIP CARRYING ARMS FOR FATAH UNLOADS IN AS-SARAFAND

NC291230Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] According to reports received from the south, a ship carrying arms for Fatah was unloaded at dawn today at a spot about 3 km from As-Sarafand.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ACCEPTS INVITATION FROM U.S. CONGRESS

JN291404Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 29 June--Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Assembly, this morning received the U.S. charge d'affaires in Damascus, who conveyed to him an invitation from the U.S. Congress to visit the United States. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed at the beginning of next year. During the meeting, the two parties exchanged views on the Middle East issue and Syria's firm stand toward it.

AL-BA'TH SAYS AS-SADAT HEADED FOR UNILATERAL SETTLEMENT

LD291806Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Majid Mu'awwad article]

[Text] The present difference in the attitudes of As-Sadat's Egypt, Israel and the United States in fact reflects agreement between the three parties; it is just one of the deceptive stands that these parties have usually adopted in their moves toward the achievement of a U.S.-Zionist settlement in the area.

The fact that the U.S. comment on the Israeli answer to the U.S. questions merely said that the U.S. administration is holding continuous talks with Egypt in order to resume negotiations between As-Sadat and Israel--which we believe were never interrupted--goes to show that the Israeli answer was given in coordination and consultation with the United States. It also ties in with the U.S. support for Israel and with the surrender of the Egyptian regime.

As-Sadat's adherence to the line of negotiations and his attribution of Israeli intransigence to psychological factors--which in As-Sadat's opinion will disappear once Israel is granted security and neighborly relations--indicate that such developments are not separate from one another, as some would like to think, but rather are the result of a specific and coordinated program which has been formulated in advance within the general plan for the U.S.-Israeli solution. To prove this fact, As-Sadat declared that he has not lost hope and that he expects specific proposals from President Carter regarding the Egyptian-Israeli settlement. It is understood from this that the United States dictates to As-Sadat's Egypt and to Israel the role they have to play and their moves, step by step.

Therefore, the United States is expected in the near future to play an open and active role in the reactivation of negotiations with the help of some American tonic. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter declared that a high-level U.S. envoy will shortly visit the area. It is understood from the spokesman's statement that this envoy is likely to be Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or President Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, Alfred Atherton.

U.S. sources have said that Vice President Walter Mondale will pay a 4-day visit to the area at the end of June, during which he will shuttle between Cairo and Tel Aviv with a view to paving the way for the expected meeting between As-Sadat and Begin in Washington in November.

On the basis of what U.S. sources indicated a few days ago--and considering what Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state and the current planner of U.S. policy in the area, said--November is the month of a settlement in the area. This is borne out by the fact of the date of the meeting. This proves to us that things are actually being done in accordance with specific plans prepared in advance.

Therefore, the solution to which Kissinger referred is in fact the Israeli plan itself except for the fact that it will be put in a U.S. form and words in order to conceal its real nature. Therefore, much depends on the expected Washington meeting between As-Sadat and Begin under the aegis of President Carter in declaring a settlement which is bound to be a new version for a unilateral solution.

SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

JN291434Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 29 June--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received the CPSU delegation at noon today under Boris I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee. [title as received] The meeting was attended by Comrade Mut'ib Shanan, Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, Comrade Stukalin conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic. He also conveyed the greetings of the CPSU leadership to the Ba'th Party leadership.

The two sides discussed the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two parties and countries and issues of mutual concern, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Arab people's struggle under the Ba'th Party to confront Israeli aggression and imperialist-Zionist schemes. The two sides held identical views in their assessment of the situation in the area. The Soviet side emphasized the Soviet Union's support for the Arab nation in its just struggle to liberate all occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Arab people, including their right to determine their future and set up their independent state.

The two sides also expressed their satisfaction with the developing relations between the two parties and countries. They also expressed their joint desire to develop and strengthen these relations in the service of the struggle of the two countries and their two friendly peoples.

Comrade al-Ahmar asked the head of the delegation to convey the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the greetings of the Ba'th Party leadership to the CPSU leadership.

ARAB POPULAR CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT TO MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN251735Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Tripoli--At its final session today, the Permanent General Secretariat of the Arab Popular Conference decided to hold a meeting in July in Damascus to complete the discussion of the sixth topic on the agenda regarding support for Syria and the [Palestinian] resistance.

Comrade Yusuf al-As'ad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, has affirmed that Syria will remain steadfast in the Arab nation's battle of destiny. In a speech he delivered today at the meeting of the Permanent General Secretariat of the Arab Popular Conference, he said that Syria will continue to repulse all the dimensions and machinations of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy.

## ALGERIA

### ASH-SHA'B SAYS MOROCCAN OFFICERS SENT TO CHAD

LD291758Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The Moroccan magazine AL-IKHTIYAR ATH-THAWRI [REVOLUTIONARY OPTION], quoting well-informed sources, said in a recent issue that a number of Moroccan officers had been placed in a state of alert. Then, without they or their families knowing their destination, the officers were taken to Chad on a special plane in order to participate with French advisers in intervention against Chad National Liberation Front rebels in Chad.

### EL MOUDJAHID URGES HIGHER OIL PRICES

LD291627Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 20 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[APS dispatch: "Dilatory Maneuvers and Manipulations..."]

[Text] Geneva--The OPEC ministers 51st conference, which opened proceedings on Saturday, 17 June, ended yesterday at 1200.

The final communique sanctioning the work of this 3-day conference does not seem to give an account of the exact substance of the talks, about which we know only that they examined a number of subjects in depth.

The question of prices which, after the 50th conference in Caracas should have been the hub of debate, is not mentioned in the final communique either. Is one to believe that the ministers did not discuss the probjem of oil's loss of purchasing power? One would no doubt be very naive to think this but, as was anticipated, no agreement could be reached on the now urgent need to rectify what is becoming no longer a drop but a real "disintegration" in oil prices.

Since the freeze has been maintained until next year, the producing countries' fall in oil revenue will be further exacerbated or--worse still--follow an all too familiar pattern. The industrialized countries will use this lapse to build up all their crude oil reserves again and next December, on the eve of the 52d conference in Abu Dhabi, the existence of fresh surpluses will be put forward as an argument to thwart any attempt to raise oil prices.

Saudi Arabia steadfastly maintained its position against all arguments, even though the Saudi minister himself, Mr Zaki Yamani, publicly admits the grave deterioration in oil price purchasing power owing to inflation and erosion of the dollar. Hence one wonders about the motives for the Saudi refusal and its neglect of the other producing countries' interests.

We are justified in speculating too about the reasons--which are at the very least dilatory maneuvers--why Saudi Arabia and certain other OPEC members consider that the way to compensate for the downward fluctuations in the dollar is necessarily to abandon the dollar for accounting and payment purposes. [as received]

Certainly, all the countries admit that the tendency over the past year has been for the dollar to depreciate and that this has resulted in very serious revenue losses for the organization's members.

Therefore the sensible and most logical approach would be to carry out a price readjustment based on a formula giving an average estimate of losses due to erosion; but this certainly does not mean abandoning the dollar for accounting and payment purposes.

For this reason, the creation of a committee within OPEC, which is to meet as from mid-July, is clearly another means of resisting any readjustment in oil prices.

Yet a readjustment does not imply a total recovery of losses due to depreciation of the dollar--for we know that this would be impossible to achieve--but a fair average would enable the price to be raised.

Those who have urged the setting up of this committee, particularly Saudi Arabia, are far from unaware that all the studies on this subject already exist and we need only refer to them, or that the way to compensate for the constant depreciation in the dollar does not lie in changing the unit of account and payment--especially since those who advocate this change also know that it is practically impossible to replace the dollar with another real or imagined currency.

The claim that a readjustment of oil prices on the basis of the dollar's erosion would help to weaken the dollar is no more realistic, since the idea that the causes of the depreciation are to be found at this level is untenable.

Thus the solution lies in an increase in oil prices, which would compensate somewhat for the producing countries' serious losses over the past 2 years. Saudi Arabia is greatly exaggerating the effects of the just decisions which OPEC could take.

The oil surpluses have been "invented" in the same way to thwart an increase which is justified by the mere fact that, as all the 13 OPEC countries admit, the purchasing power of a barrel of oil in 1978 is now less than it was in 1973, before the October increases.

Thus, the setting up of a committee to study replacement of the money of account and payment is doomed to failure in advance, and similarly the attempts to justify the oil surpluses and even the means of combatting them advocated by some members can be labeled dilatory maneuvers.

It is unfair to pay attention in this way to the interests of the industrialized countries which are not members of OPEC, and to act as OPEC members to facilitate the deterioration of OPEC member countries' interests. Such aggressions, which in reality spring from the industrialized countries--the latter are at the roots of the manipulations emerging within OPEC--conflict with a calm atmosphere of international cooperation.

The heads of delegation at the 51st Geneva conference have certainly aroused a great deal of comment--throughout the second day of the proceedings in fact, and it is certainly useful for the dialog among OPEC members to be maintained permanently, but no results have come from it or will come from it in all likelihood.

The results of the organization ministers' meetings are becoming more and more disappointing, since the debates are themselves based on unrealistic analyses and the collective interests of the organization's members are dominated by national selfishness and interests alien to the OPEC countries. Should we continue to support the confusion in OPEC?

## LIBYA

### SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN EVENTS IN CHAD

LD300012Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An official spokesman of the Jamahiriyah Foreign Secretariat has stated that the French press last night published a statement attributed to Chad President Felix Malloum about what it called the Jamahiriyah's connection with the events inside Chad.

We regret these statements attributed to President Malloum, who knows better than anyone the extent of the Jamahiriyah's efforts in the persistent work to bring peace to Chad and achieve a national conciliation. If they are true, these statements indicate that there are certain circles with interest in keeping the internal situation tense in Chad in order to foil the negotiations between the Chad National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] and the Chad Government, which are scheduled to take place in the Jamahiriyah in accordance with the statement signed at Benghazi between the Chad Government and FROLINAT. The responsibility for the failure of these negotiations will rest with those who fail to abide by the provisions of the Sabha statement.

Out of its policy of good neighborliness, its African policy, and its adherence to the OAU Charter and goals, the Jamahiriyah has worked and continues to work to solve the African problems within an African framework, particularly when the matter affects a friendly neighboring state.

Though these statements attributed to the president of Chad, if true, will render the future negotiations meaningless, the Jamahiriyah, pursuing the same policy, will do all it can to bring peace and security to Chad.

### FRENCH JOURNAL INTERVIEWS JALLUD

LD281550Y Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 26, JANA--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General Peoples Congress, has affirmed: "The struggle of humanity for democracy will be crowned by the realization of people's power and the destruction of the traditional instruments of power as a final solution to the problem of democracy." He also affirmed: "There is no solution more democratic than the establishment of people's power, the removal of all authoritarian set ups like presidents, kings and parties and their replacement by the power of the whole people. I believe that this will lead to a noble civilization."

He said, in an interview with the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, "The socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has solved the problem of democracy and has started to implement direct democracy. For the Libyan Arab people are ruling themselves by themselves. The people are organised into 187 people's congresses through which they discuss domestic and foreign politics and take the necessary decisions regarding these policies. They also supervise the implementation of these decisions through the other basic institution of popular administration, namely the people's committees which are answerable to the congresses as the latter choose and depose the committees."

He added: "The world mass media claim that it is not possible to practice direct democracy, as represented by people's power, in countries with large populations like China, but this is incorrect because this system can be applied all over the world. France, for example, could be divided into 400 congresses, etc."

He went on to say: "The era of republics which started in France won victory despite the massing of troops along French borders by empires and monarchies. The era of the masses and people's power will likewise be victorious.

Staff Major Jallud, answering a question about the claims that the Revolutionary Command Council is still in power through the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, affirmed: "Those who spread rumours in the world said this because they were flabbergasted when they witnessed those who led the revolution have handed power to the people."

He added: "People's power is legal and constitutional and it is our task to transform this constitutionality into a reality confirmed by people's congresses and committees, and to transform theory from mere ink on paper into actual practice."

He went on to say: "The theory demands that three things must be transferred to the people, for whoever possesses these three things is the ruler. These things are: firstly power, because it is an authoritarian instrument that must be transferred from individuals and groups to the people. Secondly the wealth, for whoever owns the wealth possesses power, social and political hegemony and controls public opinion. Therefore wealth must be transferred from individuals and groups to the people. Thirdly the arms, for if arms were in the hands of individuals or a group it constitutes an authoritarian instrument. Therefore they must be transferred to the people."

Staff Major Jallud added: "The whole people in the Jamahiriyah are receiving military training. The entire population own the arms. Thus there is no problem when the arms are possessed by the people, ending the traditional army. Every city will have its own stockpile of weapons and the people will choose those who administer these stockpiles provided it is done in an organised and proper manner."

Answering a question on the recent law regarding conscription, he said: "The people's congresses decreed these laws as a temporary measure to meet a transitional period and specific circumstances until the realization of the people possessing the arms."

On the new socialism in the Jamahiriyah he said: "The socialism we are building is based on the dicta of the second chapter of the green book." He added: "There is no Libyan socialism but there is one socialism which exists wherever people exist. When the first 'primitive' society was formed, people were equal and there was no rich and poor."

He affirmed that returning to the natural bases which determine the relations between the elements of production was the basis for achieving the new socialism. He said: "There is no partial freedom, freedom is one and indivisible."

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that socialist society was one of two things: Either one would work for oneself and one's family and by one's own efforts meet one's material needs, or one would work in a socialist institution in which one is a partner in production and where one is guaranteed sufficient income to meet one's material needs. The new socialism affirms "basic human needs are sacred, a principle which is affirmed by one of the green book's dicta under the title "Freedom Lies in Needs".

The basic human needs arise as soon as the human being is born, such as accommodation, clothing and transport. These are sacred needs which cannot be questioned or provided for by a law and there is no ruler or any other person who donates them to others.

In a socialist society people give more because they know that their rights cannot be taken away by the state or any individual. Staff Major Jallud added: "The new theory tackles the small and great needs, it is a humanitarian theory, it forbids the hiring of domestic servants and it raises the slogans "the land belongs to all generations", "the house is a sacred possession" and "wealth belongs to all generations".

On French policy in Africa, he said: "This is a return to the old way which proved a failure. The Jamahiriyah's stand towards the question of interventions is clear. However, France still has a chance to reconsider her stand towards this question".

On international terrorism, he said: "We are against terrorism and we do not believe in it. Our way of thinking and attitude do not go along with terrorism and our laws are against it. The Jamahiriyah is strongly against hijacking and believes that even revolutionary and progressive movements harm themselves and their cause if they used this method."

LIBYAN-HUNGARIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Tripoli JANA coverage of the joint communique issued between the Jamahiriyah and Hungary following the visit to Budapest of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, see the Hungarian section of the 27 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM VISITS TO KHARTOUM, BUCHAREST

LD292350Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has returned home after visiting Khartoum and Bucharest.

Concerning his visit to the Romanian capital, Minister Boucetta explained: I conveyed a verbal message to the Romanian president from the king concerning the friendship and relations linking our two countries. I also headed a Moroccan delegation within the framework of exchanges between Morocco and Romania, and (?attended) the session of the higher Romanian-Moroccan joint commission. This commission is concerned with relations in the fields of economic, trade, cultural and technical cooperation [words indistinct]. An agreement was signed under which this commission [word indistinct]. It will meet once a year in Rabat and Bucharest alternately and will be headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries. It will cover tourism, trade, economic cooperation, minerals, youth and other sectors. Agreements were also signed on economic cooperation, trade and a Romanian loan to Morocco of $30 million to carry out a number of projects.

HASSAN SAYS CREATION OF AFRICAN FORCE IMPOSSIBLE

LD232030Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] King Hassan II has recently given an interview to a representative of the French weekly magazine L'EXPRESS. Here is a report on this interview:

The creation of a permanent African intervention force is both an impossibility and a serious matter--thus the king began his interview with the French magazine L'EXPRESS. The king expressed this view in reply to a question about the numerous battles and events that are taking place in the African Continent. He added that the OAU does not have the material capabilities that are possessed, for example, by the United Nations to create a permanent African force for intervention to solve conflicts. Furthermore, the creation of such a force constitutes a serious matter because though the countries we call moderate will place their defense capabilities at the disposal of such a force, this force will not reach the level of the better armed progressive countries.

As regards the instability that is rife in the continent at present, the king said that what is at stake in fact is not instability in Africa but instability in Europe; for he who can deprive Europe of its raw material needs, increase its economic difficulties and reduce the supply of energy to it can control Europe.

Regarding France's role in the African continent, the king said that France has not intervened to remove regimes and replace them by other regimes but to help legitimate and internationally recognized regimes. For this reason, I do not believe it is right to stigmatize the French intervention like the Cuban intervention. Indeed, France played a beneficial role by alerting the American conscience to the seriousness of the problem of Zaire. Thus President Giscard d'Estaing's persuasive abilities succeeded in influencing President Jimmy Carter and thus, within 48 hours, matters were reversed. We believe, the king said, that President Carter is now reconsidering the United States' position on events in Africa.

Asked what could be predicted for the African Continent, the king said that if any events are likely to take place in the future, the venue of any conflict will be Sudan, because it is the richest country in the continent and because, strategically, Sudan controls all that the Nile has to offer. The king went on to explain his view. He said it is easy to choke Egypt, but to strike at Sudan, which is the gateway to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, would create a world scandal; for should the holy places be threatened by a regime that does not believe in God the whole Islamic world would declare a holy war.

Asked if there is any connection between the events in Zaire and the events in the Horn of Africa and the Sahara, the king said there is no material evidence of Cuban intervention in the area. However, during clashes between our forces and the mercenaries, we came across corpses without heads, but their complexions were unlike those of the Saharans. Furthermore, the mercenaries were not circumcized.

The last question in the interview dealt with our relations with Algeria, which the king described as torn, painful and unthinkable. He said that Morocco has no expansionist ambitions in Mauritania. He called on our sister Mauritania to stand firm in the face of aggression.

In conclusion, the king said that one cannot live forever in a state of caution and suspicion with one's neighbor. Toying with the future cannot continue because aggression is bound to come to an end one day either by collapsing or by a change of attitude by the aggressor. Meanwhile, I am not one to turn the left cheek when hit on the right cheek.

SUDAN

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BOUCETTA'S VISIT ISSUED

LD261912Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The official visit to Sudan by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has resulted in the release of a joint communique in which the two sides review various bilateral, inter-Arab and African problems discussed during the visit.

Here is the text of the joint communique:

At the invitation of Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, and in response to the common desire to deepen and consolidate the relations of fraternal cooperation existing between the two countries in all fields, M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, visited Sudan between 11 and 24 June 1978, where he had official talks on all aspects of cooperation between the two countries and particularly in the fields of economy, trade, culture, communications, social affairs and tourism.

During the talks, the Sudanese side was headed by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, and included Sirr al-Khatim as-Sunussi, acting undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry, and Al-Fakki Abdullah al-Fakki, director of the Arab Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. The Moroccan side was headed by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, and included Dr Mohamed Saadani, director of the Arab Affairs Department of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, and Hassan Alaoui, director of the Office of the Foreign Minister.

During their talks, the two sides reviewed relations based on cooperation between the two countries in various fields and voiced satisfaction and pleasure at the constant, rapid growth of these fraternal relations.

Out of the desire of both countries to expand and develop these relations, it has been agreed to set up a joint ministerial commission headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries which will meet alternately in Khartoum and Rabat every 6 months. Members of this commission will be experts and technicians in ministries, establishments and concerned services in the two countries. During the talks, both Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, and M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, signed an agreement on air transportation between the two countries and exchanged the instruments of ratification of the trade and customs agreement signed between the countries in Rabat on 19 June 1975, and the agreement on maritime trade signed between the two countries in Rabat on 20 June 1977.

During their talks, the two sides also reviewed the latest development of events in Arab and African regions and the international situation in general. They expressed their common eagerness for mutual consultation on national, regional and international affairs and cooperation at the international level, in the service of their national and pan-Arab interests, as well as the interests of the rest of the peoples of the world.

The sides lent particular importance to the division besetting the Arab nation and stressed that inter-Arab solidarity and the unity of a common Arab action is the basic guarantee for recovering the usurped Arab right. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to consolidate inter-Arab solidarity in various fields, to mobilize all Arab potentials to face up to the common enemy and to insure the construction and progress of the Arab nomeland.

The Moroccan side has voiced its absolute support for and its complete solidarity with the great efforts of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of the Democratic Republic of Sudan as chairman of the Inter-Arab Solidarity Committee, aimed at bringing Arab ranks together and at directing their potentials at the dangers looming over them. This support was expressed by King Hassan II to his brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri during their last meeting in Fez. The two sides underlined their complete commitment to the objectives unanimously agreed upon by the Arab nation in the Arab summits in Algiers in 1973 and in Rabat in 1974. They reaffirmed that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless the Israeli enemy completely evacuates all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including holy Jerusalem and unless the struggling Palestinian people recover their legitimate national rights.

COMORAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

LD261057Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Abdallah Mohamed, prime minister of the Republic of the Comoro Islands, accompanied by the minister of defense and the mufti of the republic, arrived in Khartoum today for a 1-day visit to discuss relations between the two countries.

They were met at the airport by Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister for cabinet affairs, and Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT IBRAHIM RECEIVES CHADIAN AMBASSADOR

JN251440Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jun--Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president, today received the Chadian ambassador in Khartoum who handed him a message from Felix Malloum, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Chad. The message deals with current consultations for convening the Tripoli conference in order to achieve national unity in Chad.

In his capacity as chairman of the conference, Abu al-Qasim will announce the date the conference will convene within the next few days.

## TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA GOES TO GENEVA FOR ROUTINE MEDICAL TESTS

LD291510Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba left Tunis-Carthage International Airport at 1000 today on a special aircraft flying to Geneva where he will stay for 1 week to undergo routine medical tests.

The president is accompanied by Prof Mongi Ben Hamida, minister of public health, and others.

The special aircraft of the Tunisian airline carrying the president landed in Geneva before noon.

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA RECEIVES FATAH'S ABU MAZIN

LD261944Y Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tunis--Hedi Nouira, Tunisian prime minister, today received the Palestinian militant, Abu Mazin, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah. At the end of the meeting, the PLO representative said:

"I examined with the Tunisian prime minister the Arab situation and in particular what is happening in the Middle East as a result of the Israeli attitude which rejects peace." "Israel," he said, "is not content to reject peace but is determined to perpetuate instability in the region."

This Israeli attitude, he continued, can be deduced from Zionist attempts to make the situation in Lebanon explode. Abu Mazin then noted that the isolationist forces are, for their part, undertaking questionable maneuvers with a view to dividing Lebanon and making instability reign there.

Finally, speaking of the role played by the Arab deterrent forces, Abu Mazin said that it is being used to maintain order in Lebanon and to prevent the division of the country which is sought by Israel and the Phalangists.

FATAH OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN TUNIS 28 JUNE

LD282258Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Member of the Fatah organization Central Committee Abu al-Hawl arrived in Tunisia this evening on a visit which falls within the framework of contacts with officials of the government and the party to discuss Zionist conspiracies against the Arab region.

Abu al-Hawl was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Dr al-Munsif Slamah, in charge of foreign contacts at the party, and Hakam Bal'awi, representative of the PLO in Tunis.

WESTERN SAHARA

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON MAURITANIAN AMMUNITION TRAIN CLAIMED

LD292303Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] On (?25 June) east of Nouadhibou the fighting men of the Sahran People's Liberation Army intercepted a Mauritanian train loaded with ammunition and war materiel and carrying (?over 100 soldiers). The communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab soldiers and NCO's were killed during the fighting, at the end of which the Saharan People's Liberation Army recovered a considerable amount of war materiel.

ISRAEL WILL NOT ATTEND LONDON MEETING IF CONDITIONS SET

TA292012Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Israel will not participate in the meeting of the U.S. and Egyptian foreign ministers if the conditions that the West Bank be returned to Jordan and Gaza to Egypt, as proposed in the Egyptian plan, are accepted. Political circles said this today to our correspondent in reaction to remarks by the Egyptian foreign minister that Egypt would participate in the meeting only if Israel accepts its plan.

According to the political circles, Israel regards this condition as a prior condition to negotiations.

BEGIN TALKS TO JEWISH AGENCY ASSEMBLY IN JERUSALEM

Reaffirms Unity of Jerusalem

TA292107Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has again called upon Egypt to return to the negotiating table with Israel. He said that no conditions can be imposed on Israel and all agreements will be achieved through negotiations. The prime minister stressed that Jerusalem will never be divided.

Menahem Begin rejected the criticism leveled against Israel's answer to the United States and against the autonomy plan, saying that reality would speak for itself. He was speaking at the closing ceremony of the seventh congress of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

Urges Egypt To Negotiate

TA300713Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin, speaking at the closing session of the Jewish Agency assembly at the Knesset building, has called upon Egypt to return to the negotiating table without prior conditions. Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has excerpts from the prime minister's speech: [begin recording]

[Schiffer] The prime minister last night again most vigorously defended the cabinet's peace plan and his political moves in conducting the negotiations with Egypt so far. The only hint that pertained to current issues connected to the U.S. vice president's visit was included in Begin's greeting to the participants at the Jewish Agency assembly.

[Begin--in English] Tonight, and at this home, I greet you to Jerusalem, the eternal capital of the State of Israel, reunited 11 years ago, and indivisible forever. [applause]

[Schiffer] Begin's language last night was a language of declarations. He declared in the name of the Government of Israel that no conditions would be forced on Israel, that there would not be an imposed agreement, and that Israel would not accept preliminary conditions, as is now demanded by the Egyptian president. Begin asserted that the Israeli peace plan had been prepared with good reasoning and taking into consideration all parties concerned. He expressed his astonishment about the criticism against the autonomy plan for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

[Begin--in English] What is wrong with it, when we say to our neighbors: Let us live together. You elect your own governing bodies by a democratic secret ballot. They will deal with all your daily affairs. But one thing we do reserve: security and public order.

[Schiffer] The prime minister went on to say that when he and the Egyptian president agreed that there would be no more wars between the two countries, that agreement was made without adding reservations. [end recording]

DAYAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS

TA300743Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Last night, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher bade farewell to his hosts at a festive dinner given by him in Jerusalem. Political correspondent Shalom Qital reports: [begin recording]

After the speeches at the conclusion of the banquet last night, Genscher expressed condolences to the families of those killed and injured in the bomb explosion in Jerusalem. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said: I assume that all present here denounce terrorism everywhere, in any country, against anybody. Dayan later discussed prospects for the renewal of the political negotiations in the Middle East.

[Dayan--in English] It may be that just now things are not looking very bright about the prospects of achieving peace now. Still, I have the feeling that we are living now in the period of peace. A period that all the concerned countries realize that there must be peace and this is the only way to settle the problem. That doesn't mean that anyone, and surely not I, can assure our people that another war will not occur. And even if now by the present negotiations we shall get into a deadlock for a while, it will be resumed just because that there is no other better way. [end recording]

HERUT COMMITTEE VOTES AGAINST BEGIN PEACE PLAN

TA291008Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[By Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] An unexpected resolution calling upon the prime minister to withdraw from his peace plan was passed the day before yesterday by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Herut Movement center. The head of the committee is Shemu'el Katz, the former adviser to the prime minister on information affairs.

This draft resolution, which will be submitted for discussion by the Herut center, was accepted by a majority of 27 to 17. After a discussion in the committee it was decided to also discuss a counterproposal which was raised in the committee and which supports the cabinet and its peace plan.

The draft resolution in the Herut Foreign Affairs and Security Committee consists of three articles. Two of the articles were agreed upon unanimously. Among other things, in these articles the committee attacks U.S. involvement in the Middle East and the U.S. administration's negative contribution to the hardening of As-Sadat's position and the negative effects of its supplying arms to Saudi Arabia.

The resolution's third article, consolidated by Mr Katz, rejects the prime minister's peace plan. After the vote on this proposal, a counterproposal by Moshe Stein--an associate of prime minister Menahem Begin--was presented calling for support for the cabinet and its plan. Another resolution passed by the committee concerns the failure of the Israeli information system which, according to the members of the committee, has recently reached rock bottom. In its resolution, the committee determines that the responsibility for the failure of the information effort lies with the Foreign Ministry and its representatives abroad.

It should be stated that the Herut Foreign Affairs and Security Committee has no authority to make decisions because its members were not elected. Therefore, its decisions are merely recommendations that will be submitted for approval and a vote in the Herut Movement center.

ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING MONDALE VISIT REPORTED

Ben-Elisar on Purpose

TA300701Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] In anticipation of the U.S. vice president's visit, correspondent Yoram Avgar talked with the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, what meaning are you attributing to the U.S. vice president's visit in Israel?

[Answer] The visit of Vice President Mondale in Israel has a political meaning, as well as a meaning based on the friendship between the two countries. A political meaning, because this is the U.S. vice president and because talks will be held between the U.S. delegation and the Israeli delegation, headed by the prime minister. Friendship, because this is a goodwill visit in the context of Israel's 30th anniversary celebrations, which includes various gestures. Thus, the visit has something of both.

[Question] As for the issue of the visit in East Jerusalem, what were the stages of development in this subject?

[Answer] When a visitor comes to the capital of Israel, there is no doubt that it is the most natural thing in our eyes that he visit every part of the city; in this particular case, including the Western Wall. When he raised the subject--and we broached the subject on our own initiative and invited Vice President Mondale to visit the old city--naturally, let's say, a certain kind of tension was created on the American side. We insisted on this, because we thought we were obliged to insist. I must say that there really were a few points which were quite near to a point of crisis. No wonder, therefore, that the mayor of Jerusalem phoned me when the information reached him that the vice president's visit at the Western Wall had been agreed upon, and he thanked the prime minister from the bottom of his heart for all the efforts he had made.

[Question] To conclude, what are your expectations from the visit?

[Answer] As in every visit by a high-ranking visitor, we hope that we shall be able to persuade, to exert influence, and to show, because what the eyes see carries conviction. To show how much we actually not only seek peace, but also how our entire policy is based on the practical and everyday search for peace. In this case, since the vice president goes directly from Israel to Egypt for a meeting with President as-Sadat, we will have, as a matter of fact, an excellent opportunity to try and persuade President as-Sadat in the same direction. It is inconceivable that demands should be extended only to the State of Israel, while everything President as-Sadat demands is agreed to. We shall never reach peace in this way. We contributed a great deal to the peace-making process and I hope that Vice President Mondale will know how to explain this to President as-Sadat.

## Likud Faction To Boycott

TA292013Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The Likud faction in the Jerusalem municipality will boycott Walter Mondale's visit to the Western Wall. The faction demanded that Mayor Teddy Kollek do the same. Deputy Mayor Yehoshu'a Maza called on Kollek to cancel this private visit, as it has been termed, to the Western Wall and prevent a disgrace to the capital of Israel.

Maza called the visit a dishonorable compromise and a serious attack on the honor of the country and its capital.

## Moslem Council Ignores Visit

TA291017Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 78 p 2 TA

[By Yosel Zuri'el]

[Text] The top Moslem Council has refrained from inviting U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to visit the Moslem holy places in East Jerusalem. The heads of churches and various institutions in that part of the city took similar steps.

The head of the Moslem Council, Mr Hasan (Tahbut), said last night in reply to a question that he did not know of any intention to invite the vice president to visit Al-Aqsa Mosque and 'Omar Mosque. Neither did he know of an approach to the U.S. consulate in East Jerusalem that it should suggest such a visit.

Heads of churches and directorates of Arab institutions in East Jerusalem took a similar stance: They are ignoring the U.S. vice president's visit. Those who were asked said that "his not visiting the eastern part of the city will indicate the real situation which prevails in Jerusalem."

## BAYT JALA MAYOR, OTHERS JAILED FOR ASSAULT

TA291712Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] A military court in Ramallah today imposed a 6-month jail sentence on Bayt Jala Mayor Bishara Da'ud and 3-month jail sentences on three members of the town council. Former Jordanian member of parliament Edward Hamis was also sentenced to 3 months in jail. All were fined 10,000 pounds.

They were found guilty of assaulting and injuring policemen. The assault took place in a scuffle a few months ago when the policemen entered a coffee house in Bayt Jala in the performance of their duties.

Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari points out that according to Jordanian law a mayor or member of a town council cannot hold office after being found guilty of a crime that carries disgrace.

## GAZA MAYOR TO MEET SAUDI PRINCE FAHD

TA291707Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa is to meet Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd in a few days time. This will be their second meeting in the past few weeks. Correspondent Bassam Ja'bar has learned that Ash-Shawwa, who has been visiting Arab countries for the past few weeks, has informed confidants that he will not return to Gaza until he is promised that the financial aid for Gaza promised by Riyadh last year will be given.

BEGIN MEETS FRG FOREIGN MINISTER IN JERUSALEM

TA291304Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The talk between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem ended a short while ago. At the beginning of the talk, Mr Begin informed the German minister of the bomb blast in Jerusalem and said: A Palestinian state will only lead to slaughter and bloodshed. Genscher expressed regret for the victims of the explosion.

In the course of the talk the prime minister expressed regret about statements by cabinet leaders in Bonn, statements which indicate a turn for the worse in Germany's position concerning the Middle East. Begin also pointed to the peace plan that is being formulated in Egypt and said that Cairo is presenting preconditions for continuing the negotiations.

Mr Genscher reiterated that there is no change in Germany's position, and that it is the same as the position of the Common Market, as formulated a year ago. As for the supply of Franco-German arms to Arab countries, the visiting minister promised to examine the issue. He also said that the statute of limitations for Nazi crimes, which is to go into effect in 1 year, is still being examined. Eventually, he said, every Nazi criminal for whom a file has been opened will be tried.

Genscher Visit Ends

TA300840Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Israel a short while ago, after a 2-day visit. He described his talks in Israel as straightforward and filled with friendship and understanding. He expressed hope that he will again meet Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the annual UN Assembly in about 2 and 1/2 months. He also hopes that the foreign minister will visit Germany soon.

Dayan told correspondent Meron Zur that in the talks with the German visitor the negotiations for peace in the region and the implications this issue has for the security of Europe and NATO were discussed. The foreign minister thinks Germany has not deviated from the formula of the nine EEC countries when it expressed its position regarding the required peace moves. In the talks with the German foreign minister, an understanding has been reached about matters between Israel and the Common Market.

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD291904Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 Jun 78 pp 6, 7 LD

[Interview granted by Iranian Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar to correspondent Mustafa Abu Libdah in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Iranian Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar said that the period of disturbances which the country passed through in the past few months is over; it was over about a month ago and definitely will not recur.

[Question] Who was responsible and what were the results of the disturbances?

[Answer] It is not easy, in fact it is impossible to point a finger to one particular person or case and say this is the reason. Several problems, actions and incidents accumulated and formed the background of what happened. These include, for example:

A. The program of openness and liberalization to which the government is committed. Such a program needed enlightenment and the creation of an atmosphere and a public mentality capable of absorbing it. The openness program brought to the people new ideas and freedoms to which they were not accustomed before (here or in the area in general). The result was that some people did not draw a line between where one's freedom ends and the freedom of others begins.

B. The existence of subversive elements which are linked to those international networks that spread from Europe to Africa and the Middle East as well as to Iran and East Asia. These elements played a role in the recent incidents in Iran.

C. The large increase in our oil revenues in the past 4 years has increased the people's wealth and consequently increased their expectation of what the government is supposed to offer. Since it takes time to meet such demands and satisfy such public ambitions and because our people have little patience, a state of rejection was created which in turn contributed to what happened.

Many other things can be added to these factors which have created a sense of frustration and, consequently, willingness to go along with the elements of rejection and subversion.

[Question] But, Mr Prime Minister, during the past few days I have spent in Iran, and as a result of learning the viewpoints of various quarters I have the impression that the wave of violence and counterviolence--the vicious circle of violence--could have been less acute had the government been lenient and not used force to deal with demonstrators and marchers.

[Answer] On the contrary; some people in Iran have accused us of being more lenient than we should have been.

During the implementation of the program of openness and liberalization on which his majesty the shah is enthusiastic, we told the people that they have the freedom of expression and that they can exercise such freedom in the press and elsewhere. But such freedom definitely does not mean launching demonstrations and sabotage. Some have accused us, as a government, of being weak in confronting the situation.

On the other hand, we tried to make the demonstrators understand that the majority of the people oppose such methods. Demonstrations and processions in support of the government were staged in Tabriz; more than a quarter of a million people demonstrated in support of the party (the Raztakhiz Party), the government and the regime. By so doing they have made it known to the demonstrators that the majority of Iranian people reject this method of opposition. When we established that some of the demonstrators had politically subversive motives which we reject in the first place, we were forced to be "less lenient" so as to protect the people's right to normal life and to work and live safely.

[Question] The religious opposition blames you for nonadherence to the state's basic constitution (1907 constitution)?

[Answer] But the basic constitution is one of the three bases on which the Raztakhiz Party (of which Amuzegar is general secretary) is established. These three bases are:

1. The basic constitution; 2. the monarchical regime; and 3. the revolution of the people and the shah.

Therefore, it is not true that we do not adhere to the basic constitution. Rather, it is one of the central bases on which the principle of our political action is founded.

[Question] There have been official accusations that the opposition has contacts with foreign states and parties. Are there any details with regard to such contacts concerning the Marxists and the religious opposition?

[Answer] With regard to the Marxists, this is well established. They had and still have contacts with foreign powers. Their relations with international sabotage gangs are well known.

With regard to men of religion, they have no contacts with foreign powers. As for their contacts with Ayatollah Khomeyni, this is well known.

[Question] How many were arrested in the recent incidents?

[Answer] All those arrested are being interrogated. Those who are not responsible for sabotage incidents will be released and those who are responsible will be referred to ordinary courts to be given different sentences. They are on their way now.

[Question] It is claimed that the government is partial to the Baha'is and Jews and that they are being given opportunities and assigned a role that is disproportionate to their actual numbers.

[Answer] This is one of many unfounded accusations. Our economy is free and based on initiative. If the Armenians, the Jews, or the Baha'is or anybody else has acquired a distinguished investment position it is only within the free economic system which is based on personal initiative. And I can reveal now that the government, contrary to such accusations, has in some cases tried to curb these factions and lessen their opportunities of ownership in the banking and stock market sector. We did so in order not to be accused of being partial to them. We did not do it by the force of law but through advising them not to expand their ownership in these sectors.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what do you exactly mean by openness and liberalization and will such liberalization go to the extent of allowing a multiplicity of parties and, consequently, a departure from the one-party system, particularly in view of the latest story (last Wednesday night) that says that there is an idea of establishing a socialist democratic party in Iran?

[Answer] These are figments of the imagination of some foreign correspondents for which they deserve a pay increase. Raztakhiz is the nationalist party whose framework encompasses everybody. If anyone does not wish to be so encompassed it is his decision (apparently Amuzegar was referring to the withdrawal of some Parliament members who demand the reestablishment of the "All Iran" Party). Within the Raztakhiz Party there are wings which have the right and even the duty to debate and to follow different views and interpretations in order to achieve the three basic objectives of the party, including the pursuance of the dialectic and philosophy of action in other parties in putting forth their practical views.

There are two wings in the Raztakhiz Party and only a short while ago (this was at 1800 last Wednesday) we agreed on the creation of a third wing (Amuzegar was referring to the new wing headed by Hushang Nahavandi, head of the study group of Iranian problems and director of the office of Empress Farah Diba.)

[Question] But, Mr Prime Minister, there is a group of deputies (headed by Mohsen Pezeshkpur) which said it decided to withdraw from the Raztakhiz Party in order to form or, rather, to reestablish the "All Iran" Party. What is your opinion?

[Answer] In the first place there are no old parties. All four of the old parties disbanded themselves voluntarily. The only possible political action is within Raztakhiz. Anyone aspiring for anything else must not expect any active participation in political life.

[Question] Since you personally combine the position of the prime ministership with the chairmanship of the party and since his majesty the shah has criticized the party for its shortcomings, does such criticism apply to you as head of the government? (The question to Mr Amuzegar implictly inquired about the possibility of a cabinet change or reshuffle.)

[Answer] His majesty the shah basically believes in perfection. This is his concern. He is leading the nation toward a great civilization. (The shah recently published a book entitled "The Great Nation" containing his views on Iran's future) Consequently, and because of such concern, his majesty does not wish any delay in moving Iran to this desired level. Therefore, his majesty wants the government and the party to exert maximum efforts to enable the nation to reach this level as rapidly as possible. Therefore, the purpose of criticism is to prompt us to do better for the sake of overcoming present obstacles.

(With this answer Amuzegar had implicitly denied the existence of any idea at present for a cabinet change or reshuffle.)

[Question] What does the recent change in the position of the head of SAVAK (the internal security organization) imply?

[Answer] It is a reule of life that there should be an end to everything. Even a man's life has an end. Gen Ne'metollah Nasiri had loyally served in the post of the chief of SAVAK for 14 years. Every organization or body continuously needs an administrative change and it is quite natural that every leader should bring new people with him.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it is being reiterated that Iran got tired--if one can use such an expression--of proposing the idea of common gulf security and is no longer interested in taking the initiative in calling for a joint gulf alliance. To what extent is this view true and what about the other views that say that the three major countries in the area--Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq--wish to coordinate with the 12 countries of the area in order to establish a system for protecting oilfields against sabotage?

[Answer] With regard to the first part of the question, I would say yes, this is true. We have now left the initiative to the countries bordering the gulf and we are ready to participate whenever they feel they are ready.

Iran is anxious to maintain security in the area, and particularly the gulf. We have tried with the spirit of brotherhood, neighborhood, religion, and somewhat common culture to put forth the idea of an alliance for the defense of the gulf. We also tried to convey to the Arab countries bordering the gulf the extent of the common danger. Although we had partial responses from some of them, the general response was neither adequate nor decisive. In the end we told them: This is the situation, these are the risks involved, and this is what we want. Whenever you feel ready to enter into an alliance for the defense of the area you will find us ready. This was our answer before the recent incidents in Iran.

Regarding the claim that there is coordination or proposed coordination among the three major bordering powers with a view to confronting communism, this is only press speculation. His majesty the shah believes that all the countries of the area must participate in such an alliance. In the eyes of his majesty the shah, all the countries, whether big or small, are independent countries and equally responsible. Any agreement of any kind--including combating sabotage of oil wells, confronting communism, or security coordination--must include all the gulf countries on an equal footing.

[Question] Do you insist that such coordination must be on the level of a defense alliance?

[Answer] Iran is not proposing a ready-made formula in the form of an alliance or otherwise. It is proposing the idea of joint coordination on any level.

[Question] In the southern gulf, especially between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY, there is now a state of international polarization where the Soviet presence or guarantees for the PDRY are countered by a growing Chinese presence. What is the future of Iranian military presence in the Sultanate of Oman in such an atmosphere?

[Answer] Our position has been and still is clear, namely that as long as the Sultanate of Oman asks for Iranian help we will help them. When they will ask us otherwise, we will do so.

[Question] But it appears that the situation there is becoming more acute.

[Answer] Recent developments, including what happened in Somalia, have taught us that things develop rapidly in this area. Likewise, power changes hands and becomes different quickly. The conclusion that we have come to is that we must remain in a state of maximum readiness and fully vigilant and alert to face any developments.

[Question] Do you believe that the developments that occurred in Afghanistan constitute a danger to Iran at present or in the future?

[Answer] As long as Afghanistan is pursuing an independent policy and does not interfere in the affairs of others, the type of government there is not of our concern, rather it is the responsibility of the Afghan people themselves. We do not interfere in the affairs of others, but all international indications make it incumbent upon us to remain militarily ready, which prompts us to strengthen our military forces with maximum speed and capability. Iran is determined to preserve its independence and the integrity of its soil. It is the right of every nation to defend the integrity of its soil and existence.

[Question] Does such military preparedness imply a change in the budget's allocations for arms and defense?

[Answer] The current general budget has already been completed. With regard to the coming year, this depends on circumstances.

[Question] What about the situation with Turkey? It has been said recently that Iran is activating the Kurdish situation on the borders with Turkey.

[Answer] This is another story from the imagination of one of the energetic correspondents. It was a ridiculous story that the Turkish prime minister himself denied. Moreover, Iran has absolutely no interest in activating the Kurkish situation there or interfering in their internal affairs. The same thing can be said about Iraq; our relations with Iraq are very good.

[Question] Last year Iran was accused of having changed its position inside OPEC and allegedly joined the side demanding an increase in oil prices. What is the truth about the Iranian attitude and would you see the beginning of next year as a suitable date for a new increase in prices?

[Answer] Our attitude has been and still is based on the fact that oil prices must be as close as possible to the cost of production of other substitutes. This attitude which is shared by most or all the other OPEC countries still exists. But there are several reasons why we agreed to freeze the prices throughout the current year.

First, there is the state of economic recession in Europe which resulted in a drop in demand and, consequently, a surplus in the world market. Therefore, we have found that the present situation is unlike that of 1973 and 1974 when we called for an increase in prices. As long as there is more supply than demand in the world market, then what are the justifications for increasing prices?

Second, any increase in prices under present conditions will aggravate the state of economic recession which will adversely affect the development programs of OPEC countries themselves.

Therefore, the Iranian attitude has been clear in demanding a freeze of prices until the European and world economy regains its strength and until the oil surplus in the world market is exhausted. We believe that this will not take long to happen. Moreover, it is in the interest of the world and of the consumers to accept and even demand a gradual increase in prices instead of keeping the prices frozen, since freezing them would mean that when they do increase in the future the increase undoubtedly will be big and the world economy might not be able to sustain it.

[Question] What about substituting the dollar with another currency as an oil calculating unit? And what about the losses that Iran and the OPEC countries sustained as a result of the drop in the dollar's value?

[Answer] As long as the dollar--the world's number one reserve currency--is fluctuating it is difficult and even risky to abandon it for another currency. This would not be sufficient to protect oil revenues. If we opt for another currency and should the dollar regain its strength then our losses will be greater. It is my personal belief that the second Geneva equation which was formulated during the time I was minister for OPEC affairs is not a bad calculating unit and had it been in effect our losses in OPEC would have been very limited. It is true that Iran's losses from the drop in the dollar's value are less than those of other OPEC countries. This is due to the somewhat high proportion of our imports in dollars. But should the dollar continue to drop then it will be difficult to remain silent. The OPEC countries must then meet in order to search for a solution.

IRAN, THAILAND SIGN EXPANSIVE TRADE AGREEMENT

LD291504Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Iran and Thailand have concluded their first joint ministerial commission session, which opened in Tehran in the presence of high-ranking officials of the two countries on Sunday, 25 June, by signing a trade agreement today. Under the agreement, the two countries will cooperate in the commercial, agricultural, chemical fertilizer and air transport fields and in the construction of a joint oil refinery. The agreement, incorporating a list of the two countries' selected export commodities, stresses increasing the volume of their trade exchange and diversifying the commodities exchanged, based on a balanced trade exchange.

The Iranian-Thai joint ministerial commission has recommended that a joint chamber of commerce be set up. Thailand has called on the Iranian private sector to send a delegation to Thailand to explore the prospects for selling Iranian products in that country.

Based on the agreements reached, in addition to cooperation in the various agricultural fields, the two countries will cooperate, through exchanges of information and specialists, in developing the bamboo and reed weaving industry in Iran, as well as in carrying out research into livestock diseases. Iran and Thailand have also agreed to cooperate in the field of fishing. It was decided that a joint team would be set up to identify the areas of cooperation in this field.

In the field of petroleum, Thai officials have stated that, regarding their future oil purchase agreements, they will consider purchasing the crude oil they require from Iran. In the light of Thailand's proposal regarding the construction of a joint oil refinery in that country, the commission agreed to focus on feasibility studies for this project.

The introduction of new air transport routes between the two countries, cooperation in producing chemical fertilizers in Thailand with the raw materials needed being supplied by Iran, and exploration of the prospects for industrial cooperation between the Iranian and Thai private sectors are among the areas featured in the two countries' trade agreement. The agreement was signed for Iran by Mr Ahmad 'Ali Ahmadi, minister of agriculture and rural development, and for Thailand by Mr Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce.

BANGLADESH

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

BK291755Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has retained the portfolios of the Ministries of Defense and Finance, the Cabinet Division, the Presidential Secretariat and the Science and Technological Division.

The vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, will be in charge of the Ministries of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Parliament Secretariat and Election Commission.

Mr Mashiur Rahman [National Awami Party leader], who has been designated as senior minister, will take charge of the Ministries of Railways, Road, Highways and Road Transport.

The other cabinet ministers and their portfolios are:

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|---|---|
| Planning | Prof M.N. Huda |
| Labor and Industrial Welfare | Shah Azizur Rahman |
| Civil Aviation and Tourism | Kazi Anwarul Haq |
| Foreign Affairs | Prof Shamsul Haq |
| Agriculture and Forestry | Azizul Haq |
| Jute | S.M. Safiul Azam |
| Food | Abdul Momen Khan |
| Establishment Division | Maj Gen, Retired, Majidul Haq |
| Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation | Capt, Retired, Abdul Halim Chowdhury |
| Power, Flood Control and Water Resources | B.M. Abbas |
| Home Affairs | Lt Col, Retired, (A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman) |
| Relief and Rehabilitation | (Rashoraj Mondol) |
| Commerce | Mohammad Saifur Rahman |
| Industry | Jamaluddin Ahmed |
| Health and Population Control | Dr A.Q.M. Badruddozza Chowdhury |
| Education | Kazi Zaffar Ahmed |
| Sports and Culture | Shamsul Huda Chowdhury |
| Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport | Capt, Retired, Nurul Haq |
| Petroleum and Mineral Resources | A.S.M. Enayatullah Khan |
| Post, Telegraph and Telephone | Maudud Ahmed |
| Manpower Development and Social Welfare | (A.K. Bari) |
| Women's Affairs Division | Mrs (Amina Rahman) |
| Land Administration and Land Reform | (Mirza Golam Hafiz) |
| Fisheries and Livestock | K.M. Obaidur Rahman |
| Textiles | (Abdul Ali) |
| Information and Broadcasting | Habibullah Khan |
| Public Works and Urban Development | (Abdur Rahman) |

The two ministers of state are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agriculture and Forestry | Dr Saifurruddin (Mahatab) |
| Health and Population Control | Dr (Anzu Nashim). |

ZIAUR RAHMAN, SHAMSUL HAQ SPEAK ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK290851Y Dacca The BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 26 Jun 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Excerpt] President Ziaur Rahman inaugurated the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies at the Foreign Office Sunday [25 June] morning, stressing the vitally important role this institute is expected to play through study and research in the formulation of state policies in the field of international relations and national defence strategies, reports BSS [Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha].

The president emphasised the need for understanding the geographical and strategic position of Bangladesh and pointed out that Bangladesh served as a bridge between the South and the Southeast Asia. The full implications and challenges of the position thus occupied by Bangladesh geopolitically need to be studied carefully and in depth in all their aspects, he said.

The simple function attended by officials of the Foreign and Defence Ministries was also addressed by foreign affairs adviser Prof. M. Shamsul Haq; Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral M.H. Khan; Deputy Chief of Army Staff Major General H.M. Ershad; Chief of Air Staff Air Commodore Sadruddin; Foreign Secretary Mr Tabarak Husain; and Chairman of the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies Dr Monwar Husain.

President Zia referred to the long-felt need of such an institute and said it should be quickly organised for conducting research and studies and organising lectures on international issues and strategies. All these, he said, would help us formulate our foreign policy and defence strategies.

The president observed that increasing expenditure on arms in the region was a threat to peace and stability in the area. He said during his visits to the subcontinental countries he made it clear that "We want people to live in a better society in peace and happiness and to contribute their might towards national development."

Explaining the foreign policy guidelines, President Zia said the ingredients of our foreign relations include Bangladeshi nationalism, safeguarding of sovereignty and independence of the country, best of friendship with all, building of relations on the basis of sovereign equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs and mobilising the necessary cooperation in the economic development of the country.

Referring to Bangladesh's developing relations with the neighbouring countries in particular, President Ziaur Rahman said, "We believe in friendship which will ensure peace and stability in the region."

The president said during the last 2 years we have tried to build up a well-defined foreign policy. Our foreign policy has been active and shall have to be more active and forceful. He said we have done quite well regarding the sharing of the Ganges waters and the border problem. These, he said, are the important steps towards solution of our problems and improving relations with our neighbours.

On the influx of Burmese refugees, President Zia said the problem was thrust on Bangladesh. He said these Burmese nationals were temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh on purely humanitarian grounds. Bangladesh, he said, was negotiating with the Government of Burma for their repatriation at an early date.

He expressed his confidence that the refugees would be repatriated soon.

The president in his address also explained the four guidelines of our national policies and said that Bangladeshi nationalism, politics of national unity, grassroots democracy and politics of economic development would be the guiding principles of our future programmes. He said we have to develop faster than others and we cannot decide everything from the chair sitting in offices only. Spot decisions are now needed for solving problems on the spot in the interest of accelerated development, he added.

President Ziaur Rahman said Bangladesh was a developing country with many demands on her limited resources and as such the country cannot afford to have a big army. Our defence strategy should, therefore, be thought of in terms of mobilising the people to share the responsibility of defending their independence and security.

The foreign adviser earlier in his speech said that the primary aim of the institute was to serve the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defence through study and research in evolving appropriate policies in the fields of international relations and defence strategies. He said foreign policy, national security and national development were all inseparably bound up with one another. The development of such policies, he said, is an evolutionary and dynamic process depending on wide-ranging and interacting national and international factors.

Prof. Shamsul Haq said in the development of Bangladesh foreign policy our national interests have always been viewed as of paramount importance. He said it has been our efforts to anchor our foreign policy on national objectives of Bangladesh like consolidation of independence, safeguarding of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Prof. Haq referred to the need for creation of a climate of trust and cooperation among nations of the South Asian region for establishing peace and stability and said that the initiative taken by Bangladesh for this purpose constitutes an important element in her foreign policy. This initiative was launched with a series of visits by President Zia himself to the neighbouring countries and also to a number of other countries, he added.

On the relations with Burma, the foreign adviser described as "unfortunate development" the recent mass exodus of Burmese refugees into Bangladesh. He said Bangladesh's policy in dealing with this situation was guided by considerations of compassion for the victims of a great human tragedy and by her commitment to peaceful efforts for the settlement of all problems. He referred to the steps taken by Bangladesh in this respect and said that the matter was now under discussion between the two countries. The first round of talks was held in Rangoon early this month and the next round is expected to be held in Dacca shortly, he said, and added that the objective and human approach of Bangladesh to this problem have attracted sympathetic and appreciative notice of the international community.

The adviser said that Bangladesh's relations with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines have been growing steadily and are marked by traditional friendship and desire for increasing cooperation. Bangladesh has also developed close and friendly relations with China and Japan.

An important development in our foreign policy, Prof. Haq said, is the deepening of our relations with the Moslem world resulting from the president's visit to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates.

The foreign adviser said that Bangladesh through her only 43 missions abroad has been in the mainstream of all international movements committed to peace, progress and stability. Bangladesh has also been unflinching in upholding the principles of justice and fairplay as indicated by her support to the just cause of the Arabs and Palestinians in the Middle East and to the freedom struggle of the majority people in southern Africa. The election of Bangladesh to different international bodies during the short period is a testimony of the image she has been able to build up as an advocate of justice and freedom in the Third World countries, he said.

The foreign adviser said that a proper understanding of these complex and interacting forces was an imperative for the development of a fruitful policy both in foreign relations and national defence strategies. He hoped that the Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies will be able to make an effective contribution in developing such an understanding and insight.

## INDIA

### DESAI ASKS HOME, HEALTH MINISTERS TO RESIGN

BK300326Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister is understood to have asked the home minister, Mr Charan Singh, and the health minister, Mr Raj Narain, to resign from the Council of Ministers.

The Air [All-India Radio] correspondent learns that this was conveyed to them in separate communications sent late last night. In a four-page letter to the home minister, Mr Morarji Desai is understood to have pointed out that Mr Charan Singh has indulged in criticism of the Home Ministry, which is his own ministry. At no stage had he consulted his other cabinet colleagues or the prime minister. This amounted to negation of all norms of parliamentary practice. Mr Charan Singh has also violated the principle of collective responsibility.

The prime minister said it is difficult to find a parallel for this type of behavior in any government. In view of these facts, Mr Desai said, he was compelled to ask for Mr Charan Singh's resignation.

In his letter, the prime minister is believed to have made a point-by-point rebuttal of all the charges made by the home minister in his statement on Wednesday, including the allegation that there was delay in taking action against Mrs Gandhi.

About Mr Charan Singh's suggestion that she should have been arrested or detained under MISA [Maintenance of Internal Security Act], the prime minister pointed out that this would have been a complete negation of all that the party has been advocating about basic freedom and the rule of law.

Referring to the demand for a special court, Mr Desai told Mr Charan Singh that if he had thought this possible, he could have brought the matter before the cabinet.

The prime minister's letter to Mr Raj Narain was a brief, half-page one. Mr Desai referred to last Sunday's incident in Simla and said the health minister had deliberately violated the prohibitory orders. He had also criticized the Himachal Pradesh chief minister. Mr Desai said this has brought the central government into disrepute and he was, therefore, asking Mr Raj Narain to resign.

Mr Desai's letters to Mr Charan Singh and Mr Raj Narain followed an emergency meeting of the cabinet yesterday morning at which the prime minister was authorized to deal with the situation in an appropriate manner. All the 15 ministers present at the cabinet meeting expressed unanimous views.

The ministers for civil aviation and communications, Mr Kaushik and Mr Brijlal Verma, who were in Raipur at the time, told newsmen later that they endorsed the cabinet decision.

Mr Desai's letter to Mr Charan Singh was dispatched to Suraj Kund, where the home minister is convalescing. Mr Charan Singh had gone to bed when the letter was delivered.

When Mr Raj Narain got Mr Desai's letter, he immediately held consultations with his supporters present at his residence. Yesterday on his way to Delhi from Patna, Mr Raj Narain had told newsmen at Lucknow that he would resign if his resignation was demanded. He said discipline is not the main issue in the current crisis in the Janata Party. The differences in the party had started on the question whether the organizational setup should be democratic or authoritarian.

According to Mr Raj Narain, another issue was nonimplementation of the party's economic program initiated by Mr Charan Singh.

Singh Resigns

BK301019Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, June 30 (AFP)--India's Home Minister Charan Singh resigned today, an associate announced.

He had sent a letter of resignation to Prime Minister Morarji Desai who yesterday called on Mr Singh to stand down.

DELHI COURT TO BEGIN HEARING GANDHI CASE 1 JULY

BK291558Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi, Mr P.K. Jain, has fixed Saturday [1 July] to record evidence in the case against Mrs Indira Gandhi for her refusal to take oath and depose before the Shah Commission. Mrs Gandhi had appeared before the Shah Commission enquiring into the emergency excesses on the 11th of January, but refused to take the oath.

REPORT ON SUPPLY OF TANKS TO S. AFRICA, RHODESIA DENIED

BK300842Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has described as totally unfounded and baseless reports appearing in a section of the press that Indian defense items like tanks have been supplied to South Africa and Rhodesia.

The spokesman said it is utterly unthinkable that India would be a party to any such supply to these countries.

PAKISTAN

ZIAUL HAQ 25 JUN ADDRESS TO NATION

BK2610402 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1515 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's address to the nation--recorded]

[Text] Dear ladies and gentlemen: Peace be with you. After a considerable period of time I am again addressing the nation today. During this period many events have taken place about which I want to apprise you, because I realize that in order to achieve national goals it is very essential that the government and the people have close links and unanimity of views between them. Although the issues are many [words indistinct] today I will dwell only on some important issues in answer to the questions which have arisen in your minds. I hope you will patiently listen to my speech which will last for an hour and 20 minutes or an hour and a half.

Today, you are thinking about the following main questions: What practical steps are being taken to enforce the Islamic system? What are the possibilities that a national government will be formed? When will the elections be held? Will the ban on political activities be lifted or remain in force? (?how are our relations) with neighboring countries and the big powers? What condition is our economy in? Why are daily essential commodities costly at times and scarce at other times?

First of all, I would like to inform you about the introduction of the Islamic system. The demand for an Islamic order arose from all four corners of the country and from all classes of society. Hearing the repeated demand for the enforcement of an Islamic system, the question arises: (?Why was this system not introduced earlier?) [Words indistinct] it is therefore necessary to revive it immediately. [Words indistinct] was introduced 1,400 years ago and nobody repealed it nor is there the possibility of [words indistinct] by a person or group of persons. Had this system been repealed then the practice of namaz [prayer] roza [fasting], haj [pilgrimage to Mecca] and zaqat [obligatory donations to the poor] would have been finished. If this rule was not in existence today, people would not call for God at the time of death. The reality is that not only does the Islamic system exist, but the very foundation and establishment of Pakistan is based on it. It is unfortunate, however, that we have the tendency (?to ignore religious beliefs). Some people [words indistinct] while those who adhere to it only follow the prescribed rituals and ignore the social, economic and (?religious) aspects of it.

The second defect is that the laws of the country that we inherited in 1947 were framed by a foreign and non-Islamic government. (?Although the country) was named the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the constitution provided that no law would be enforced that contradicted the Koran and the Sunna [orders of the prophet], they made no effort to insure that the existing laws of the country were in line with Islamic ideology. Why did this happen? The history of the past 30 years is before you. I will not go into detail.

During the political disturbances last year there was a movement in support of Nizame Mustafa [rule of the prophet], and when the present government took control on 5 July, it expressed its determination to enforce the Islamic system in accordance with the wishes of the people. The present government has taken several practical steps to implement this determination. And several local and foreign [words indistinct]. If 72.5 million people develop a habit of performing prayers five times a day and adopt the Islamic way of life, then in reality the Islamic system is automatically in force. The government has certain laws under study which mostly concern the collective life of the people. I assure you that the government will not fall short in the performance of its duties. First of all, laws which contradict the Islamic system are under government consideration. It will replace laws which are acceptable to all sections of Moslems [words indistinct]. This task has been entrusted to the Council of Islamic Ideology and other bodies [words indistinct].

I am happy to say that in the short period of a few months it has done a lot of preliminary work in enforcing the Islamic system in a real sense in the country. Responding to my appeal, the king of Saudi Arabia, Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, and the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, promised to send their ministers of religious affairs and advisers to help and to guide the council. The (?shaykh of Al-Azhar University) will also come with them. These honorable guests should be arriving very shortly. They will help us to enact Islamic laws. [Words indistinct]. For example, if you want to transform the education system in accordance with Islamic law, it will not be enough just to enact laws but you must prepare textbooks, train teachers, and train parents and their children [words indistinct] and then it is also necessary to provide a source of income for students who have completed their studies. (?The fact today is) that children who study Islamic education are generally forced to depend on others for their livelihood when Islam is a religion which ends poverty and dependence on others.

The present government has only recently taken steps (?to improve the socioeconomic conditions) of those stydying Islamic education [words indistinct]. But to bring society to a level where religion and those connected with religion are held in respect is a difficult and painstaking job. This is also the case with [words indistinct] and other fields. If one thinks with a cool head it will be clear that the issue is not one of enforcing Islamic order. As I stated earlier, this was provided for in a complete Book [the Koran] to the world 1,400 years ago. If there are any shortcomings in this Book, then we [words indistinct]. We shall look within ourselves to see why we failed to perform our duties.

Certain circles are asking why there should be a delay in enforcing Islamic punishment. I feel it would be an injustice to Islam itself if Islamic punishment were enforced without completely fulfilling Islamic preconditions. This is because Islam is a complete way of life which encompasses the economic, education, [words indistinct] and collective needs of man. And the Islamic punishments are just a part of this collective system. Enforcement of punishments should be included in this Islamic collective system, and it would not be proper to introduce them separately. Otherwise people will misunderstand that Islam is to be identified with whipping, stoning and the cutting off of hands. There are already some selfish circles which are trying to discredit the great name of Islam by indulging in such propaganda. Some people [words indistinct] within Pakistan, who are educated and brought up in Western countries, consider Islam as reactionary. This is a very shameful and provocative act.

The fact is that Islam is a very civilized, moderate and (?compassionate system). [Words indistinct] in particular, the program of social justice and public welfare presented by Islam cannot be found in any other religion of the world. It is easy to criticize certain deep-rooted evils in our society but very difficult to remove them. This will certainly take some time. God willing, we will do whatever possible during the tenure of this government, and whatever is left we hope will be completed by the next government in accordance with the wishes of the people. The preliminary work done by us will surely make the task of the next government easier in carrying this mission forward.

I do not want to mislead the people on the Islamic system but would like to assure them that the government is working on this with full (?speed and vigor), and the results of this will be apparent from time to time. And there should be no expectation that [words indistinct]. To offer such a promise is definitely against national interests. Here are some of the possible steps being taken by the government under the present circumstances.

First, the government has received recommendations on zaqat from the Council of Islamic Ideology. These recommendations are being considered to insure that legal safeguards are given. After that, specially constituted organizations under the leadership and guidance of the government will collect zaqat and take practical steps to spend the collected taxes on eligible people.

The speculation being circulated by various quarters in this connection that under the scheme bank deposits will be compulsorily subjected to zaqat is totally false. I expect that all (?eligible) people will voluntarily pay zaqat and the government after (?justifiably) collecting it will spend this money for the welfare of the society according to Islamic law [words indistinct]. Here I also want to submit that there will be no complacency on our part, but I only desire that, if the system of zaqat is introduced, it should not fail at any cost. Our effort is to streamline, fill all loopholes and remove all deficiencies in the collection system.

Second, from 1 August no court fees will be charged in criminal cases. The main aim of this is that under the Islamic system people should not spend money to secure justice. Also, no court fees will be charged in civil suits involving 25,000 rupees or less. The court will, however, decide which side shall bear court expenses. However, on bogus and unfounded cases, the parties concerned will have to bear the cost as decided by the court. An ordinance on this will be issued soon.

Also, the top 20 students of each secondary board examinations will be sponsored by the government for higher studies provided their parents earn less that 500 rupees a month. It has been decided that the recommendations of the Council of Islamic Ideology will first go to the Ministry of Religious Affairs, then the Ministry of Law will review it from the legal point of view and with all the proposed (?amendments). Then all recommendations will be presented to the government for cabinet approval and implementation.

Now let us come to the point of basic commodities which I want to mention immediately after Islamic law because the two are closely interlinked. A doctor who offers prayers five times a day but who also drains patients of their money, a government employee who sacrifices goats on Id-ul-Azha but who also fails to discharge his duty responsibly, an industrialist who performs haj but who also hoards basic commodities, and a laborer who asks for his rights but who does not want to work hard--all of these are definitely not good citizens of the Islamic society.

Whether the issue is of the scarcity of edible oil, cement or gasoline or the high prices of other basic commodities, the basic cause of all these things is that we blame the world situation instead of our own intentions. We forget [words indistinct]. Greed and the attraction of money blurs our vision and a person becomes greedy toward his fellow human beings. All of our affairs should be governed by the [words indistinct] of God for the good of our next (?generation). Remember that unless we improve our conduct, we will never be able to solve our problems. In this connection, I will give you a small example, This is my personal experience. God has said so much about punishment and reward and it is our faith also, but it is my personal opinion that all punishment and reward depend on a person's own conduct, his misdeeds or good behavior, and he gets what he deserves during his lifetime and final punishment or reward according to the traditions of God comes only after death. Second, we look in all directions from morning till evening. We see graves, graveyards, some even see moving corpses, but we do not fear the God in our heart.

I very sincerely appeal to you not to follow everybody else in the world. Try to control your (?habits). And if you fear God and His (?traditions and teachings) in your heart, than this world can be a heaven for you.

Dear ladies and gentlemen: I am fully aware that the government has perhaps not been able to fulfill all justified or unjustified expectations of the people in everyday life. For example, many people thought that soon after the imposition of martial law [words indistinct], goods would be available in abundance and at cheap prices, court cases would be decided expeditiously and law and order, peace and prosperity would reign in the country overnight. I wish it could be like that. But situations do not change in such ways. It requires untiring and unremitting effort. The main reason our expectations have not been fulfilled is that the problems we inherited are so serious that they cannot be solved easily. I do not want to go into details about the wrong policies of the past government here, but one sector which has suffered irretrievable loss due to the past government is the national economy.

When the present government assumed office, the country was in economic ruins and had been under a (?scheme) in which the people were deliberately misguided by being given impractical and false pledges. The use of public funds may not be, perhaps, a big issue, but to indulge in luxury and extravagance through loans and borrowed money is undoubtedly an unpardonable crime. Spending millions and millions of rupees on luxuries by (?misappropriation) of funds and not paying attention to the production in the country is not a service to the nation.

For the last 11 months I have been hearing from our politicians about elections and politics, but I regret to say that not even one of them is aware of the fact that economic work is far more important than politics. Many political leaders have repeatedly said time and again that national problems can only be solved by national representatives, but they have not presented any practical program for solving these problems. If they could assure me that national representatives can improve the national economy, laborers will work harder, all factories will run, farmers will grow more, and national production will increase, I am ready to transfer power to them even today.

The fact is that there is no easy and immediate solution to our socioeconomic problems. But there is a need for continuous and untiring efforts to reach a solution. If you want to see the performance of representative government, then take a look at the record of the past 6 years and you will no longer be in doubt.

We have taken several steps during the past 11 months to control the economic crisis. For instance, our national output [words indistinct] increased by 6 percent, exports rose by 20 percent and there was a considerable reduction in inflation. Both the private and state sectors played a prominent role in achieving these successes. It is the government's policy that in order to achieve national progress the private sector should perform vigorously alongside the public sector. It is a matter of regret that this sector was not allowed to perform its proper role in the past few years. The present government has already taken several steps to remedy this situation and will announce new incentives in the budget to further encourage the private sector. I am fully confident that we will overcome the next phase in our economic struggle for which greater efforts and sacrifices are called for. Details of these will be clarified during the budget.

There is, however, one important thing to mention here, and that is: In order to restore a healthy national economy we must completely rely upon ourselves. As long as we continue to look for (?outside) wealth, we will never be able to stand on our own feet. As long as we continue to carry a bowl in our hands, our dignity and honor will be in the hands of others. I would therefore strongly appeal to my countrymen that from today, instead of begging, you should try to be content with what you have at home, change your living habits to conform to your own means, and do away with every luxury our country cannot afford.

The first step on the path of standing on one's own feet will have to be taken one day or another. If this is so, why don't we take this step today and pledge that we will use only those commodities in the future which we produce ourselves. Let us, with God as our witness, take a firm decision that we will try to stand on our own feet rather than looking toward others, no matter what personal hardships we have to endure for this goal. We can achieve this goal by living a simple life and emphasizing simplicity in dress, consumption, living and festivities. [words indistinct]

As far as the government is concerned, it has been decided that in the future, with the exception of national and religious festivals, permission for celebrations on any occasion, whether an engagement, marriage or other happy ceremony, will be denied. When marriages are performed within the same city, town or village, no feasts will be served to the marriage party members. Ceremonies will be performed with cold or hot water according to the season. The government will see that strict compliance is made in all marriage expenses and dowries wich existing law. State governments will take necessary action in this regard.

As far as I am concerned, today I pledge to the nation that thrift will start in my own home and there will be no more than two dishes on my dining table, even when guests are present. With God's grace, my style of living is already simple. Besides, restrictions will be placed on the construction of large and palatial houses and residential (?buildings). In the future, no house with an area more than 1,000 square yards will be built in Pakistan. This does not apply to diplomatic missions and other buildings.

Local and official dress will be encouraged at the official and unofficial level. [Words indistinct] I realize that these are very small things, but in order to achieve larger goals you must usually begin with small things. I have mentioned only some aspects of daily life, but I am hopeful that you yourselves will play your part in the struggle to stand on our own feet.

As far as the government is concerned, it too will adopt a style of simplicity to reduce its expenditures. A national committee is to be set up which will operate with great vigilance. The committee will be entrusted with the task of proposing ways to reduce federal government expenditures. And on my instructions it will (?see to the implementation) of measures on thrift. A similar committee will be set up for the armed forces and for every province.

But, ladies and gentlemen, if you are with me in the united struggle to stand on our own feet, then we will first have to pay attention to raising our (?food) output. Our biggest and basic need is food. There was a time when the nation produced all its food from this very land, water resources and the labor of the farmers. Today, despite better seeds, agricultural machinery and other modern methods, this land depends on others. We spend millions of rupees every year on importing wheat, and this amount continues to increase yearly. Is this not against our national dignity that besides wasting millions of rupees in foreign exchange to others we also extend our hand toward them? The government is paying the necessary attention to raising wheat production and is taking the necessary steps to obtain more and more output during the next spring season. In addition, the necessary arrangements for the import of the necessary amount of wheat have also been made, and I am hopeful that the people will be provided with enough wheat throughout the year.

In addition to wheat, there has also been a complaint about vegetable oil. There was a time when people did not consume vegetable oil and now the situation is that with every 3 percent annual increase in population, the consumption of vegetable oil is increasing by 15 percent. What is the cause of this? We (?import) vegetable oil to meet our requirements. Our annual consumption of vegetable oil is about 386,000 tons. We produce a third of this and import the remainder from abroad. This year we are spending rupees 1.8 billion and the figure for the next year is expected to be rupees 2.4 billion. Can't we save this large amount by increasing vegetable production? Can't we stand on our own feet and meet our own annual requirements? With God's grace, we have vegetable oil factories here in which the needed commodity can be produced. However, no attention was paid to this in the past. Had this been done, the nation would not now be faced with this difficulty.

I call on traders and farmers and especially the owners of edible oil factories, who are now running their factories themselves, to formulate practical and (?useful) plans for your respective factories by which we can become self-sufficient in sunflower, soybean, groundnut, mustard and cottonseed oils and so that next year we do not have to spend the rupees 2.4 billion which we are now paying for imports. I know that time is needed for this work, but it is essential to start now. I hope, therefore, that at least in this respect [words indistinct] you can expect help and necessary assistance from us.

Another commodity which is scarce these days is cement. One bag of cement costs [words indistinct]. And if there is no cement in the market then I have no complaint. But the difficulty is that if a bag of cement costs only rupees 27, the same is sold in the market for rupees 50 or 60. Now you tell me the reason for this.

I realize my responsibility. But isn't society responsible too? Can every shopkeeper, every (?cement dealer), every license holder sell cement at whatever price he pleases? I want to draw your attnetion to this, because this is nothing but profiteering and is antinational.

The real and basic reason for the scarcity of cement is that the previous government did not formulate any policy to meet the growing need for it. And the fact is that during the last 7 years demand for cement has increased by 7 percent annually, but there has been no growth in our output capacity. Our factory output in the year 1970-71 was 3.4 million tons and it remains the same today. The present government has granted approval for the setting up of three more cement factories, which will start work next year. The present scarcity is also due to the repairs at Tarbela dam, for which 130,000 tons of cement had to be used. Keeping in mind the rainy season, this quantity of cement had to be supplied from last October up to this June, and this had an unpleasant effect on the market.

I want to inform you that, with the grace of God and with the toil of our engineers and workers, this year's repair work at Tarbela dam has been satisfactorily completed, and next year's work will start on schedule.

Another reason for a scarcity of cement is defects in the distribution system. The necessary steps have been taken to remove these defects. The cement agencies have played an important role in this matter. They were granted licenses on political grounds in the past. Our cement position is improving now, and in order to reduce the possibility of a future scarcity of cement, we have imported a large quantity for the public sector and also have given and are giving permission to the private sector to import a considerable quantity. In addition, during the past 2 months, we have canceled these licenses and allotted them to new persons. I expect encouraging results from this.

Hoarding is one of the main reasons for scarcity of goods and usually reaches its peak before the presentation of the budget. Sometimes cigarettes disappear, while at other times tea leaves become scarce. This year, too, some self-interested persons are speculating in some commodities and creating an artificial scarcity of some goods. The situation points to the level to which our Islamic ethical values, which I mentioned earlier, have fallen. Personal interests take precedence over national interests, and (?consumer) pockets are picked. These opportunists should never forget that they will also have to give an account. They cannot escape the arm of the law. And, God forbid, if any one of them escapes the government's net, he will surely have to pay for his misdeeds in the next world.

I would like to also put forward my personal opinion: In the history of the world there are nations where people have made untold sacrifices. There are nations which for 4 years during war or times of crisis rationed sugar, flour, milk, children's food, butter and other edible goods to such an extent that the people were given only enough for subsistence. Is it not possible here in our country to set up organizations for this?

Today, I address the sisters and mothers who are connected with home life. If some commodities become scarce or their prices soar, then I will ask you--and I feel it is obligatory for me to ask you--to agitate in your homes. If there is possible nonavailability of some commodity, then do not purchase it. Can't a person stay alive without meat, or ghee [melted butter]? This is the same land where people used to produce their own ghee.

Some people [words indistinct] mustard oil. And, in my view and the view of medical authorities, too, mustard oil is (?equivalent) to vegetable ghee. I would like to request housewives, our mothers, sisters and daughters at home, to form consumer resistance societies. This is not an unimaginable thing, because such societies exist in several countries, including developing countries, too. So I ask that if our men and [words indistinct] cannot do anything, at least our women can come forward and form consumer resistance societies so that the problem of scarcity of goods, whether through hoarding or any other reason, can be overcome as a result of their efforts. The scarcity of these essential items will be overcome in the next few weeks, but the permanent solution is an increase in general production, for which the cooperation of industrialists, workers and other sections of the people is required.

I have full confidence in the workers of the country, for I feel that every worker in Pakistan, who can produce (?goods) as a result of his labor, can alter the shape of Pakistan through his efforts. The rights of workers and their welfare is in line with the policy of the present government.

The only complaint I have against workers is that some persons who are more politician and less worker have infiltrated among them. I appeal to workers to protect themselves from these opportunists. As far as the protection of workers' just rights is concerned, I guarantee that they will never be harmed. Workers are the backbone of our economy, and it is an important duty of the government to redress their just grievances. The government feels there can be no prosperity till it sees the workers' smiling faces. The hardships of workers are my hardships.

A labor commission has been set up to study their problems and find a permanent solution to them. This commission will present its recommendations to the government in the shortest possible time. I fully realize that I have been unable to fully do what I wanted for the people in the past 10 or 11 months. Several measures have already been announced, but there has been delay in their implementation. The implementation cell and [words indistinct] federal level bodies for implementation of government instructions and policies are already there and are being further strengthened and reshaped so that they can see to the speedy implementation of this in different sections of the administration.

Another topic which I would like to discuss is our educational institutions. These institutions serve as nurseries for our future generations, and the youth leaving them justly hold great national pride. But, how painful it is to see that some of these institutions have become centers of politics and rowdyism! Among those subjected to flogging and (?imprisonment) recently were some who call themselves students. I have received information that the use of drugs is on the increase in the hostels of some colleges and universities. This situation is a matter for concern for all Pakistanis as well as for parents and staff. The government has taken a firm decision to see that this young generation is not misguided and lost, for the future of the country is in the balance.

So our first effort will be to see that these institutions are cleared of politics and a constructive atmosphere is created there in place of rowdyism and drug abuse. I seek the cooperation not only of the staff and parents but also of the students in this task, for a majority of them take keen interest in education and education alone. Among them are brilliant, hard working and patriotic youth who want to see the future of the country bright and prosperous. These youth are the pillars of my hopes and my respect. I am confident that they will assist the government in keeping the country's intelligentsia from treading a dangerous path. There will soon be some changes made in (?university administrators) to further improve education in the institutions.

The basic cause for the turbulence witnessed in factories, institutions and other organizations is that during the past 8 or 10 years our respect for culture has been undermined. Law and order, respect for elders, love and fraternity and construction and progress have been replaced by dispersion, destruction, (?rumors), slogan shouting and saboteurs. We cannot move forward till we restore respect for culture in our society. The educated class has greater responsibilities than the general public in this respect. This is especially true for such professional people as teachers, lawyers, writers, (?thinkers) and journalists, whose eyes are not only on the current situation of the country but on its future as well. I believe that leadership for the restoration of respect for our culture will come from these circles. [words indistinct]

Independence of the judiciary is a (?cardinal principle) in every democratic country. The present government has been working for the independence and improvement of the judiciary ever since 5 July 1977. Proof of this is the fact that the martial law government allowed the imposition of martial law to be challenged in the highest judicial body of the country and gave the judiciary freedom to decide. Those unilateral amendments which restricted the powers of the judiciary have been annulled. Bar councils all over the country are functioning in complete freedom in assisting the judiciary. The largest number of cases comes before our lower courts. The majority of those looking for justice are satisfied with the decisions of these courts. I am fully conversant with the situation under which these lower courts hold the scales of justice. There is a shortage of (?judges) but more work. The government will soon take the necessary steps to improve their working conditions.

As far as journalists are concerned, the government has no complaints against them. The majority of the journalists have fully cooperated with the government in the past 11 months, for they have faith in the government's policy which upholds freedom of speech and of the press. Freedom and responsibility go hand in hand, and those who support freedom should be aware of their responsibilites. I would like to assure the journalists that as long as they exercise freedom of the press with responsibility, no harm will be done to them.

Another section of the intelligentsia is the lecturers of M.D.D. Phil [university degree]. I do not want to go into detail over how the M.D.D. Phil scheme has benefited the concerned persons and the country. This scheme was started in 1973 when about 2,400 persons started working voluntarily as lecturers. In the past 5 years about 1,000 [as heard] of them have been taken into government service. Nearly 600 left, having gained better employement, and now there is only the problem of solving the case of 763 more. I fully realize their difficulties, and a decision has been taken at the federal level to solve the cases of those lecturers who have worked satisfactorily. Their cases will be reviewed by the public service commission, and they will be selected for permanent employment, provided they meet the necessary requirements. The university selection boards will decide the cases of those lecturers working in universities. Attempts will even be made to provide a place for those who failed before the public service commission or selection boards, depending on their qualifications. I expect this work to be completed by the end of this year. They will continue to get their stipends during this period.

Now let us look at political issues. A problem in the political field that has been continuously with us for some time has been the establishment of a national government. I proposed the idea of a national government. There were two reasons for this. First, if our political leaders have a solution for the national issues and a formula for the people's welfare, then they should rise above their party and individual interests and implement it at the national level in (?accordance) with martial law. Second, the statements and comments of politicians at various times show that they are not fully aware of the true situation, nor were they kept informed in the past, although an exchange of information between the ruling and opposition sides is an essential feature of democracy. It was hoped that if politicians joined the government, they would know the correct situation and would be able to express their views on national problems. If anyone thinks that the military government wanted to throw its responsibilities on others, then this is absolutely wrong. We presented this scheme sincerely to all leading politicians to ascertain whether or not they wanted to join the national government. I thank them, for most of them expressed their views on the scheme explicitly.

I have stated several times that my idea of a national government is not one which is based on the participation of persons from one or two parties. A national government can only be called truly national when all of the important, big political parties are included in it. The inclusion of one or two parties in the formation of a national government would not be in the greater national interest.

The politicians had differing views on the subject of setting up a national government. Some opposed the idea, most of them praised it and some indicated a willingness to join. As a result of this proposal there was evidence of disunity among certain parties. Some politicans were of the view that in the light of the crisis facing the country, they should participate in the government in the national interest. Some had their own reservations (?about) joining the proposed government. In fact they are looking for an excuse to serve their own interests. Some stated that their own future interests would be harmed through participation in the government. Others said if a national government was set up, then the elections should be postponed for a few years. Some suggested that if a national government was formed, then elections should be announced. I respect the views of all politicans irrespective of their support or otherwise for our proposal.

The aim of forming a national government was to invite all political parties to participate in the administration of the country and seek their cooperation in solving the country's problems. I regret that the political parties did not rise above their individual and party interests to give due consideration to the proposal. I feel that the time has come to remove the nation from this uncertainty and confusion, and for that I am announcing a few measures.

I have dismissed the idea of forming a national or civil government consisting of political parties. From 5 July a federal cabinet will be constituted replacing the present Council of Advisers which will include capable persons, irrespective of their profession. The cabinet members will be directly appointed by me. Most of these may include the members of the present Council of Advisers. I am fully confident that these gentlemen will look at the national problems from a national point of view and try to solve them through their capabilities.

The members of this cabinet will be of the rank of minister and will have the power of cabinet ministers. I will continue to be called the chief martial law administrator. The members of the cabinet will have the right to take part in the next elections and [words indistinct]. All uncertainties about the national government should end after this announcement.

Now I myself will select capable persons for national leadership instead of seeking help from political parties. I have full confidence in the nation's capabilities. There are expert elders who are enriched with (?experience), youths who are energetic, brave and dynamic, and political affairs scholars and experts in various fields.

I need only a few persons who with dedication can work with the government at the federal and provincial levels. Capable persons in the country, regardless of class, should come forward and cooperate with the government. I await their cooperation. And in this regard, [words indistinct] so that we get some persons from the nation with the qualities I have mentioned. We need people who at the national level can become ministers of the federal government and at the provincial level can become ministers of the provincial government and who can toil to forge a link between the government and the people. What I mean is that we need people to work as a link between the government and the people at the provincial, division and district levels so that the existing vacuum I am feeling now, a vacuum which has been created between the government and the people [words indistinct]. I hope that true Pakistanis and patriotic people will come forward with their services in the near future.

So far as leadership is concerned, I do not like to praise myself, nor do I want to consider myself so important and honest that I compare myself with personalities whose names are immortal. But I like to present you an ideal. It is up to the will of God whether I will conform to that standard, but so far my [words indistinct] while I myself don't have any similarity with the ideal. But what I am trying to say is that if we can achieve the qualities of 5 percent or even 1 percent of our ideal, then the question of leadership will be solved. In this connection I would like to present to you a translated version of a speech by Hazrat Abu Baker Siddiqee [the first khalif] which he delivered to the nation. He says:

Gentlemen, I am your ruler, but this does not mean that I am supreme. If any one of you thinks that I am doing a good job, then he should support me, and if I commit any wrong, then he should rebuke me. Truth is my trust and wickedness is a breach of trust. A weak person among you is a powerful man to me as long as I [words indistinct] and the person who is strongest among you is weak to me when he encroaches upon the rights of others. They are frightened to say goodby to this world [words indistinct]. All of you should obey my orders as long as I obey God and His prophet. If I don't obey the orders of God and His prophet then you should not obey mine. A person should not obey the orders of anybody who does not obey the orders of his God and His prophet.

This is my message and I pray to God that he [words indistinct]. Arise and perform namaz [prayer]. God bless you.

To review the people's grievances, I have set up a framework which I consider necessary to mention here. The persons I mentioned earlier will help in removing the vacuum.

A grievance cell has been set up in the Chief Martial Law Administrator's Secretariat to receive all public grievances, complaints, letters and appeals, and I will try, as I am doing now and have done in the past, to redress people's just grievances as far as possible. If the government can attend to the (?cases) it will do so, and I hope that provincial martial law administrators and ministers will also participate in this task.

Other than this, once a fortnight I will keep the doors of my residence open to the public. Then, from morning to evening, any citizen of Pakistan whose grievances have not been redressed according to the government's (?laws) will have the right to state his grievance to me at my home so that I can review it and take action to redress if it is found just. This procedure will also be followed by the provincial governments. A formal program will be published about these meetings which I have just mentioned. Since I cannot hear all Pakestanis' just complaints in 1 or 2 hours in 1 day, a notice or program will be published or announced saying that on a certain day at a certain time people from named districts or divisions can meet with me. I am even ready to bear their expenses. Even if my colleagues in the government and I can individually redress the people's grievances, then we will be (?satisfied).

I have already announced a few measures regarding the administration. Under these everyone in the administration, from village headmen to (?top government officials), has been instructed how to behave with representatives of the public and not to hesitate in meeting with the people. They have been asked to fix a time, like once a week or so, to devote more and more attention to the people and solve their problems.

In this connection I also want to mention that under this procedure some changes have also been made in the martial law administration. The martial law administrators will now run the administration with the help of military representatives as well as civilian authorities. Other than this, at provincial or district levels inspection teams will be constituted to discover weaknesses and bottlenecks and suggest remedial measures [words indistinct].

After all this, I want to state that the constitution of a civilian government does not mean that we have deviated from our real aim. Our basic aim still remains to hold elections. As you know, in my first broadcast I announced the holding of elections within 3 months, and in fact a great deal of work was done to implement that pledge. The announcement reflected my sincere desire and true intentions. When the elections came close, the conditions were such that if they were allowed to be held the problems of the country would have worsened. That is why I sacrificed my personal prestige and announced the postponement of elections in the greater national interest.

The politicians have made elections a current topic of discussion. Some say that elections should be held immediately, since otherwise problems will become more complicated. Some say elections in the present situation will not solve the country's problems. Some opine that the number of political parties should be restricted before holding the elections. Some say that the best way to reduce the number of parties is to hold elections at an appropriate time. Some are also issuing erroneous statements that the military has no intention of holding elections and that it wants to stay in power. Some quarters have also demanded that only a few parties should be allowed to participate in the elections.

I do not want to say anything against these suggestions and demands. However, I want to assure you that the military government had no political ambitions on 5 July 1977, it has none now and will have none in the future. Our aim is to hold free and fair elections in which all parties have equal rights. We are fully trying to hold elections as early as possible to transfer power to representatives of the people. I believe that democracy means more than simply holding national and provincial elections. Democracy should be practiced by political parties (?at the grassroots level); and they should hold elections within the party, thus making any leader or party talking of democracy pass the tests of democracy first.

Are there not some political parties in the country which have never elected their presidents? Is that democracy? I do not want to say much in this connection.

I have issued instructions to the election commission to prepare for future elections. It has also been indicated that elections will be held on the basis of separate electoral rolls [for Moslems and non-Moslems] rather than a joint one. For this it is necessary to prepare fresh electoral rolls for the Moslem and non-Moslem population. A fresh look at the existing electoral roll has also become necessary in view of the recommendation made by the committee investigating irregularities in last year's elections that before holding elections electoral rolls and constituencies should be reexamined; otherwise election results would not be legitimate. Necessary legislation has already been prepared and will be announced soon.

The main reason for delay in elections is the process of accountability because of which the elections fixed for last October were postponed. I am (?concerned) at the pace of the completion of this process, which was set in motion on 22 February when disqualification tribunals were constituted. Before this, commissions of inquiry were busy scrutinizing declarations of assets and the wealth of corrupt politicians. During the last 3 or 4 months the tribunals have disqualified 46 politicians for 7 years each and acquitted 10. These decisions were unanimously taken by the members of the tribunals.

Many more such cases are pending. The delay is caused by (?administrative) obstacles and legal technicalities. Various politicians, press organizations and representatives of public opinion have demanded that the process of accountability be speeded up.

Respecting their views, it has been decided that these tribunals be reconstituted and their procedure also simplified. Now these tribunals will be of military nature. Each tribunal will comprise one brigadier and one [words indistinct] with the powers of a magistrate. The hearing process, other than being [words indistinct] will also guarantee all facilities for defense to the concerned politicians.

It has also been generally demanded that, other than disqualifying corrupt politicians, those who have looted national institutions should be brought to justice. I am fully aware of the national feelings; and it has been decided that those politicians against whom charges of grave misconduct and misappropriation of funds are leveled will also be tried in military courts. These courts, which will be called summary military courts, will comprise senior military officials. I believe that these courts will not only meet the requirements of justice, but will also decide the cases expeditiously so that the nation can move forward toward its goals. It is expected that this work will be completed within 6 or 7 months.

Various politicians have put forward a proposal that restrictions should be lifted from political activities so that they can establish contacts with the people. Others have given opposite views. They think that there is no need to lift the restrictions. I am also aware of the difficulties of those who want one thing but talk of something else. And I also respect the views of those who are explicit on this issue. Keeping all things in mind, a code of conduct has been prepared for this. Its main features are: The present restrictions on political activities will continue for some time longer. Within 2 or 3 months from today, these restrictions will be relaxed to allow political activities in private so that the concerned parties can reconstitute themselves, summon executive committee sessions and prepare party manifestos. This process will continue for a few months. After that, full-fledged political activities will only be allowed during the election campaign, which will be of a few weeks' duration.

About the elections, I have said many times that the elections by themselves are not the ultimate goal; they serve as the means to achieve an objective. I believe that elections can only be useful when our objective is likely to be achieved. When I first expressed my views on this, various quarters interpreted that objective result means the aims which the martial law administration wants to fulfill for itself. This is totally wrong. The objective result is a leadership which can serve the nation responsibily irrespective of their party affiliations, and which can impart unity to the nation, at least for some time.

As I said just now, accountability is an important step toward this objective, by which the politicians will be screened. Other than this, some additional measures are being taken to achieve the objective result. Most of all, this is to examine all political parties. The election commission has been given powers to allow only those parties to take part in the elections which believe in the ideology of Pakistan and in national unity. Other than this, all parties will apprise the commission of their aims and objectives and of their financial resources and how they got them. Necessary legislation for this purpose will be announced soon.

Many politicians and intellectuals in the country have expressed views that the country has too many political parties and that for the sake of national unity this number should be restricted. I also agree with them, but I believe that a unilateral action on it is not justifiable. The democratic way is that all parties, big or small, should be given a chance to take part in elections. It should, however, be considered that the minimum number of votes that a party must get is to be fixed. Parties which fail to secure the prescribed number of votes in elections will be dissolved and their elected candidates and membership cancelled.

It is also necessary to apprise people of the conduct of the last government before the elections, so that they can participate in future elections as knowledgeable persons. For this purpose, a white paper is being prepared which consists of three parts. The first part relates to the rigging of the last elections, and it will be published on 15 July. The second part relates to (?misappropriation of funds), which will come to light, God willing, in August. The third part of the white paper will take stock of other activities of the last government. After the publication of the white paper, the people will come to know how far the leaders for whom they voted justified their faith in them.

I firmly believe that to achieve objective results, it is necessary that the country's politics should first be practiced at lower levels and then brought to the national level. For this, a local body's elections on a non-party basis should precede national and provincial assembly elections. The benefit of this procedure will be that the persons elected to local bodies will be able to immediately start working for their region's welfare in cooperation with the national administration, with rural development taking precedence. These elections--God willing that this scheme is fully finalized--will be held by the end of this year.

Before mentioning foreign affairs, I want to say that, although restrictions on political activities remain in force, it is my personal view that our various political leaders or those who want to attain fame in politics in the future should be provided the means and opportunities so that they will be able to express their personality and views. For this, a comprehensive scheme is being prepared under which all present political leaders and those who want to take part in future politics or those who have some views about the national issues which they want to express--be it on political or economic issues--will get all the facilities to do so.

The secretary for information will announce the scheme after its finalization. Although restrictions on political activities will continue to be in force as before, all these political leaders and personalities or those who want to project their viewpoints will be allowed, under a system of special facilities, to appear on radio and television to express their ideas to the nation.

Now, I address you in confidence about foreign affairs. A country's foreign relations greatly depend on its internal situation. While an internally weak country can never practice a strong foreign policy, a strong, united and consolidated nation has no concern about foreign relations.

The cardinal principle of our foreign policy is to have friendly relations with all countries, and especially to promote friendship and cooperation with Islamic and (?Arab) states. You will be happy to learn that in the past year we have achieved considerable success in this. Without sacrificing our national interests and ideals, the country has moved further toward this objective.

In this context I especially want to mention Saudi Arabia. During my last visit there, the great people of that country, including King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd, expressed sentiments of extraordinary affection and friendship for us. I want to express thanks for this warmth and friendship for me and Pakistan and its people.

Our relations with other Arab states are also excellent. Our cooperation with them in social cultural, economic and other fields continues to grow. We (?always) support our Arab brethren's national independence and security. We believe that there is no moral or legal justification for the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and other Arab areas. We also firmly believe that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East until Israel vacates all occupied areas, including Jerusalem. We believe that until the displaced persons of Palestine are resettled in their own land as a free and sovereign nation, the climate of tension and confrontation in the Middle East will not end.

Ladies and gentlemen: As I have said before, Pakistan is greatly interested in the unity and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan. We have brotherly and friendly feelings for that country. When a new government assumed power in that country, I assured the new president and prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, through a message that Pakistan considers their latest revolution as their internal affair, and that the government and the people of Pakistan have sincere feelings for their Afghan brothers. In addition to reiterating our friendship and cooperation, we also made it clear to Afghanistan that our bilateral relations should be governed by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which include respect for each country's national frontiers and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These are the internationally accepted and recognized principles which make it clear that both sides should stick to it. It means that if we do not intend to interfere in our neighbor's internal affairs, we also expect that our neighbors will not interfere in our internal affairs. And if anyone tries to interfere in our internal affairs contrary to our expectations, then it will not be tolerated at all.

Our relations with Iran and Turkey are very deep and are continuing to strengthen with time. In addition to having a similarity of views on many international issues, we share many common interests. The relations among the three countries are developing under the framework of the regional cooperation for development on the basis of mutual interest and through mutual consultations. I have individually visited Turkey once and Iran many times, and the shah of Iran himself has visited Pakistan in the past. We also have had fruitful and satisfying talks with the leaders of Turkey and Iran.

Our relations with the People's Republic of China have passed several tests and [words indistinct]. Both governments continue to maintain contacts at the highest level in addition to promoting bilateral cooperation in various fields. I visited the People's Republic of China toward the end of last year, the impression of which is still imprinted in my heart.

The vice premier of the country, Mr Keng Piao, recently visited Pakistan in connection with the inauguration of the Karakoram [Highway] which further strengthened these relations. The assurance with which I returned from my Chinese visit for Pakistan's national independence and solidarity was clearly manifested in Mr Keng Piao's speeches in Pakistan. He fully assured complete support against foreign intervention, subversion and hegemony of Pakistan. Now both countries have reached a level of mutual friendship, the future of which is very bright and hopeful.

The president of Bangladesh visited Pakistan last December, and we had very cordial and fruitful talks with him. His talks reflected Bangladesh's sincere desire to promote brotherly and mutual cooperation with Pakistan. We assured our Moslem brothers of all kinds of assistance and cooperation within our resources.

After the visit of the Bangladesh president, the Indian foreign minister came to Pakistan. We had useful talks with him on normalizing bilateral relations. The Pakistan adviser on foreign affairs visited New Delhi last April, where in addition to discussing bilateral affairs, he signed an agreement on the Salal dam. This agreement reflects the promotion of cordial feelings and mutual trust. But there should be no doubt that the Jammu and Kashmir issue is the biggest obstacle to relations between India and Pakistan. Unless this is solved, no lasting friendship can be achieved between the two countries.

I sincerely believe that the present international situation is conducive to achieving the objective of solving mutual differences on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, which all leaders of this region accept, through intense efforts. Just solutions to these differences should be found to promote lasting peace and stability in our region.

Pakistan's cordial and close relations with the United States can be mainly attributed to the common thinking of both countries on the objectives of achieving peace and solidarity in this region. (?But there is no need to hide the fact) that there are differences with America concerning the reprocessing plant. We have made clear to the U.S. Government that in the context of the strict restrictions imposed to acquire this plant, the question of using it for military purposes does not arise.

France is a proud and [words indistinct] country. We fully expect that France will implement the international contract. As far as Pakistan is concerned, the acquisition of this plant has become a symbol of our national freedom and sovereignty, and the nation is fully united on this issue. The present or any future government cannot overlook the national feeling on this.

Now we turn toward the Soviet Union. The foundation of our relations with the Soviet Union are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which I have mentioned before. The Soviet Union is our neighbor, with which our bilateral relations are progressing satisfactorily. We have received its cooperation in our many industrial projects, including the Karachi steel mill now under construction. This mill has a big role in our future industrial progress.

A high-powered delegation headed by Mr Ghluam Ishaque Khan [adviser on planning and coordination] will visit the Soviet Union next month and will hold further discussions with the Soviet leaders on promoting economic cooperation.

Africa has awakened after centuries of passivity. Their national liberation movements are gaining momentum. We support the African countries' struggle for freedom and are very much opposed to creating obstacles to their freedom and to foreign intervention. We believe that African problems should be solved in accordance with the UN Charter and under the leadership of the Organization of African Unity.

These are the main points of our foreign relations, the main aim of which is to help in normal and peaceful international relations. Pakistan, with God's grace, is capable of meeting all situations with full confidence. It is a historical fact that nations which are internally strong and united and self-reliant in the economic and defense spheres and whose intentions are based on truth and justice can foil all evil designs against them.

I do not want to refer to an idea of [words indistinct] to the country, but I want to assure you that today, Pakistan's defense forces--the army, navy and air force--are ready to make any type of sacrifice for the defense of the country. As far as the defense of the country is concerned, it is our duty to make all efforts to strengthen our defense. There is no room for complacency in this field.

These are some of the difficulties faced by the developing countries. Other than economic and development requirements, they have to take care of defense needs also. But my viewpoint is that if the nation is united and its defense forces are strong, there is no reason to believe that the country cannot progress. On the other hand, if the country is weak defensively, then all this development to which our attention is drawn will prove (?futile). From this angle, I want to assure you that, other than paying full attention to the national issues, we are also equally concentrating on the defense problems.

Before ending my speech, I want to draw your attention to a verse from the Koran. [Haq then reads a verse from the Koran in Arabic].

INDIAN PROTEST ON KARAKORAM HIGHWAY REJECTED

BK300808Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad yesterday rejected India's reported protest over the construction of the Karakoram Highway.

Commenting on a New Delhi radio report regarding the protest, the spokesman said that India had made a similar protest in 1969 which was rejected by Pakistan on the grounds that the state of Jammu and Kashmir was never recognized as a part of Indian territory and as such the Government of India had no locus standi to lodge any protest to the Government of Pakistan in respect of the matter.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN BEGINS VISIT, CALLS ON HAQ

BK300804Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The visiting leader of the opposition in the Australian Parliament, Mr W.G. Hayden, called on the chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in Rawalpindi last evening.

Earlier, on arrival in Karachi yesterday, he told newsmen that his visit (?was to) familiarize himself with the problems and pace of development in the countries of the region.

SRI LANKA

INDIA EXPRESSES REGRET OVER VAJPAYEE VISIT CANCELLATION

BK291459Y Delhi ISI in English 1440 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] PTI reports from Colombo that Romesh Bhandari, additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, called on Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed on June 29 and expressed his government's regrets over the great inconvenience caused to the government by the sudden postponement of External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee's visit. Bhandari was heading an Indian economic team to prepare the background for Vajpayee's visit.

Hameed is understood to have expressed his earnest hope that Vajpayee would be able to make the visit to Sri Lanka soon.

Later, the leaders of the Indian and Sri Lanka official delegations initialled the reports prepared by their "working groups" on possible Indian assistance to Sri Lanka in the fields of industry, trade, agriculture and scientific affairs.

The Indian delegation would leave for home on June 30.

AAPSO CONCLUDES 2-DAY MEETING IN COLOMBO

BK291607Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, June 29 (AFP)--A special two-day conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) ended here last night adopting a general declaration and twelve resolutions on international issues.

The conference attended by delegations from 42 [words indistinct] countries and five international organisations was held under strict security measures to pay homage to Yusuf as-Sibai, the founder general secretary of the organization who was assassinated in Nicosia last year, and to further consolidate AAPSO.

The eight-page declaration issued today reaffirmed the determination of AAPSO to support the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism and for freedom, independence, progress and peace.

The resolutions dealt with the situation in Africa, the Middle East, Palestine, Asian co-cooperation, the Indian Ocean and disarmament among other international issues.

The conference also adopted a lengthy resolution paying homage to Mr. as-Sibai saying he will always be remembered as a loyal fighter for the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, the cause of national liberation, world peace and noble values.

MOROCCAN ENVOY SAYS NONALINED MOVEMENT DRIFTING LEFT

BK291625Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, June 29 (AFP)--A special envoy from Morocco charged here today that the non-aligned movement is drifting to the left.

Mr Saad ad-Din Taieb, ambassador of Morocco in Pakistan, who has arrived here as a special envoy of his foreign minister, said a number of non-aligned countries were concerned about this drift and they would raise it at the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in Belgrade next month.

Mr Taieb met Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.O.S. Hameed and Deputy Foreign Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe today and discussed with them the future of the non-aligned movement and the question of establishing diplomatic relations between Sri Lanka and Morocco. Sri Lanka is the current chairman of the non-aligned movement.

Mr Taieb told AFP that Morocco, a founder member of the non-aligned movement, saw the group drifting from its real course to an extremist position away from the basic principles set out for it at the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade in 1961.

The special envoy said "We think that the non-aligned movement is drifting very much to the left because there are nine or ten vocal countries in the group pulling it to their side while the silent majority is not doing anything to stop this trend".

He said there are many countries concerned about this trend and they would raise it at the Belgrade meeting.

Mr Taieb also expressed his country's apprehensions about the 25-member non-aligned bureau which is expected to coordinate the activities of the movement between summit meetings.

He said the Coordinating Bureau had now started taking decisions which were not in keeping with the views of the whole group.

"The bureau (Morocco is not in it) is becoming a kind of supernatural group above the main group and this is threatening the solidarity of the non-aligned, as was shown very clearly at its recent meeting in Havana," he said.

Mr Taieb charged that at the foreign ministers level bureau meeting in Havana last month "the Egyptian delegation was more or less not given a chance to talk on the Middle East situation while countries like Vietnam and Tanzania were talking about this problem. The Egyptian delegate was told he could only make a statement as if he was an outsider."

He also said "We have been asked not to talk about Western Sahara while countries like Vietnam can talk and take decisions on matters which are of concern to us".

Referring to the selection of Cuba as the venue for the non-aligned summit conference next year, Mr Taieb said "For the moment Morocco has made no decision about going to Havana. We have kept our options open having in view the Cuban intervention in Africa."

Cuba's offer to host the next summit was accepted at the last meeting of non-aligned leaders in Colombo two years ago. Cuba has proposed that the summit be held from September 3 to 7 in Havana next year.

Mr Taieb said he had told Sri Lanka's foreign minister about Algeria's campaign against Morocco in the military, political and economic fields and showed how Algeria is trying to use the non-aligned forum for its own benefit and to the detriment of the solidarity of the non-aligned group.

Referring to the Western Sahara issue, Mr Taieb said the non-aligned group is not the forum to discuss local disputes. "The problem of Sahara is no more a problem of decolonisation. It has been settled in the framework of international legality only to become a matter of local dispute because Algeria wants to annex the Sahara which is Moroccan from time immemorial."

Commenting on moves by some countries to raise the issue at next month's Belgrade meeting, Mr Taieb said "We have no hesitation to discuss the problem at Belgrade or any any other place because our arguments are very solid, but we thought that it is in the interests of the non-aligned group not to go into a futile discussion that would open wide the rift in the ranks of the non-aligned group and reflect a weak image of it to the outside world".

"As far as Morocco is concerned, the special envoy said "the Western Sahara matter is settled. We have no intention on our part to open this file again. But if anybody wants to discuss the issue we think the Arab League is the closest body to discuss as it is a dispute among three Arab countries".

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